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**COMMENT OF THE DAY**

**Safeguards Required**

MAJOR Salah Salem, the somewhat garrulous Egyptian Minister for National Guidance, has expressed the opinion that the next meeting on the Canal Zone dispute to be held during the coming week-end will "probably be decisive." The British Foreign Office on the other hand seems more inclined to the view that the informal talks which have been going on for some time past are not in imminent danger of breaking down. Neither attitude is particularly informative to the general public, still left guessing as to precisely how far agreement, either in principle or in detail, has been reached in the course of the protracted Cairo discussions. If the assessments of British and Egyptian press commentators are well founded it would seem that Britain has agreed to evacuate the Canal Zone of troops within 18 months of a pact being signed; that British technicians will remain for three years before being withdrawn, and that the British shall have the right to move back into the base if an attack is threatened or launched against any member of the Arab League, which means that Turkey and Greece are excluded. Within a restricted canvas this may be regarded as an acceptable design for resolving the Canal Zone dispute. Yet it takes no cognisance of the desirability of a concerted Middle East defence scheme, and its narrow limitations ignore a number of factors vital to interests beyond those affecting Britain and Egypt.

THE conditions for the re-occupation of the Base offer no provisions to safeguard strategic necessities should either Greece or Turkey be subjected to aggression. Of all the Levantine nations, Turkey is the most immediately exposed to Russian attack. She has a frontier which marches with the Soviet Union, a long Black Sea coastline, and, above all, the Straits which Russia must command if she is to wage effective warfare in the Mediterranean. True, Turkey is, in the military sense, immensely strong. Her Army, made up of the finest fighting material in the Middle East, is strong and efficient and its equipment is continually improving. These are comforting reflections, but it is to be hoped that the British Government will not derive so much comfort from them that it will feel able to reach an agreement with Egypt without giving Turkey the most positive guarantee of immediate and complete assistance against attack. Yet this would appear to be the lamentable position if Britain agrees to the re-occupation terms as laid down by Egypt at the present time.

# ATOMIC WEAPON EXPLODED AT WOOMERA

## Fired From A Tower: Second Major Test To Follow

LONDON, OCT. 15.

AN ATOMIC WEAPON WAS SUCCESSFULLY EXPLODED EARLY THIS MORNING AT THE PROVING GROUND NORTHWEST OF WOOMERA, ACCORDING TO A MESSAGE FROM SIR WILLIAM PENNEY, THE BRITISH SCIENTIST IN CHARGE, TO THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY IN LONDON.

Announcing this here, the Minister of Supply, Mr Duncan Sandys, said Sir William Penney's message added: "Scientific records of the results are being collected for evaluation. Full safety precautions were taken."

"The second major explosion will be made shortly." A large team of British and Australian scientists, totalling just over 100, and technicians and service staff, numbering about 200, watched the first explosion of the present series of British tests on the Woomera range.

## Unruly Scenes In Trieste, Belgrade

Trieste, Oct. 14.

About 10,000 pro-Italian, pro-Yugoslav and Independentist youths tonight ignored an official ban on demonstrations in the Anglo-American zone of Trieste, and rallied in three corners of a square to hurl insults at each other.

British-trained police broke up the rival demonstrations before serious incidents occurred and led the three columns into different quarters of the city.

The biggest group—the pro-Italian one—stopped outside the office of the Independentist Front (which wants a Trieste free of both Italian and Yugoslav control), and sang the Italian national anthem.

Shops hastily put up their shutters and police radio cars inserted themselves between the demonstrators and the office building.

Before the pro-Italian column broke up, one youth clambered up the facade of the local town hall and raised a red, white and green Italian flag above a window 80 feet up.

Twenty-five policemen waited to grab him as he cautiously descended, breaking two windows as he groped for holds.

Eight feet from the ground he dived above the heads of the police and was caught by his friends below, before the police could intervene he was carried away triumphantly.

Late tonight police reported that no serious incidents had occurred in any part of Trieste.

**OFFICES SACKED**

Belgrade, Oct. 14. Tanjug, the official Yugoslav news agency, reported from

Sir William Penney, who headed the team, is Britain's leading atomic expert. The weapon was the first British atomic test to be exploded on a land site.

No official details of the test were released immediately, but earlier reports have said that the explosion, and the second major blast would be from towers and would take the form of bombs.

Detailed reports are awaited from a small, carefully screened group of United Kingdom and Australian newspapermen who were flown to the site shortly before today's (Oct. 15) test.

**IN A COMPARTMENT**

Woomera Rocket Range, Oct. 15. A British atomic weapon was exploded on the Woomera Rocket Range early today.

The weapon was in a compartment on the top of a tower which also contained electronic devices to transmit vital data before the site was atomised.

Before the explosion, reporters were told the weapon would be one "with relatively small fissile content." It would be "less powerful" than the atomic bomb discharged at Monte Bello last year.

The cloud after the explosion would rise to between 10,000 and 15,000 feet.

Scientists said the cloud was expected to be either peach-coloured or dirty brown.

It was also expected that observers would hear two bangs—resulting from a pressure-wave having two sharp peaks several seconds apart.

The weapon was exploded from a secret atomic testing site. This was within 200 miles from Adelaide.

**"COUNTED DOWN"**

Newspapermen watched the blast from a ridge between 14 and 15 miles from the tower. The explosion was "counted down" over loudspeakers.

Observers, who included Sir William Penney, Britain's leading atomic scientist, heading the team of nuclear physicists watched directly through dark welder's glasses, or turned their backs until the fireball resulting from the initial burst had lost its eye-searing intensity.

The site of the blast was "Emu Field." Sir William Penney gave it this name when he made a reconnaissance—but the exact location is being kept secret.

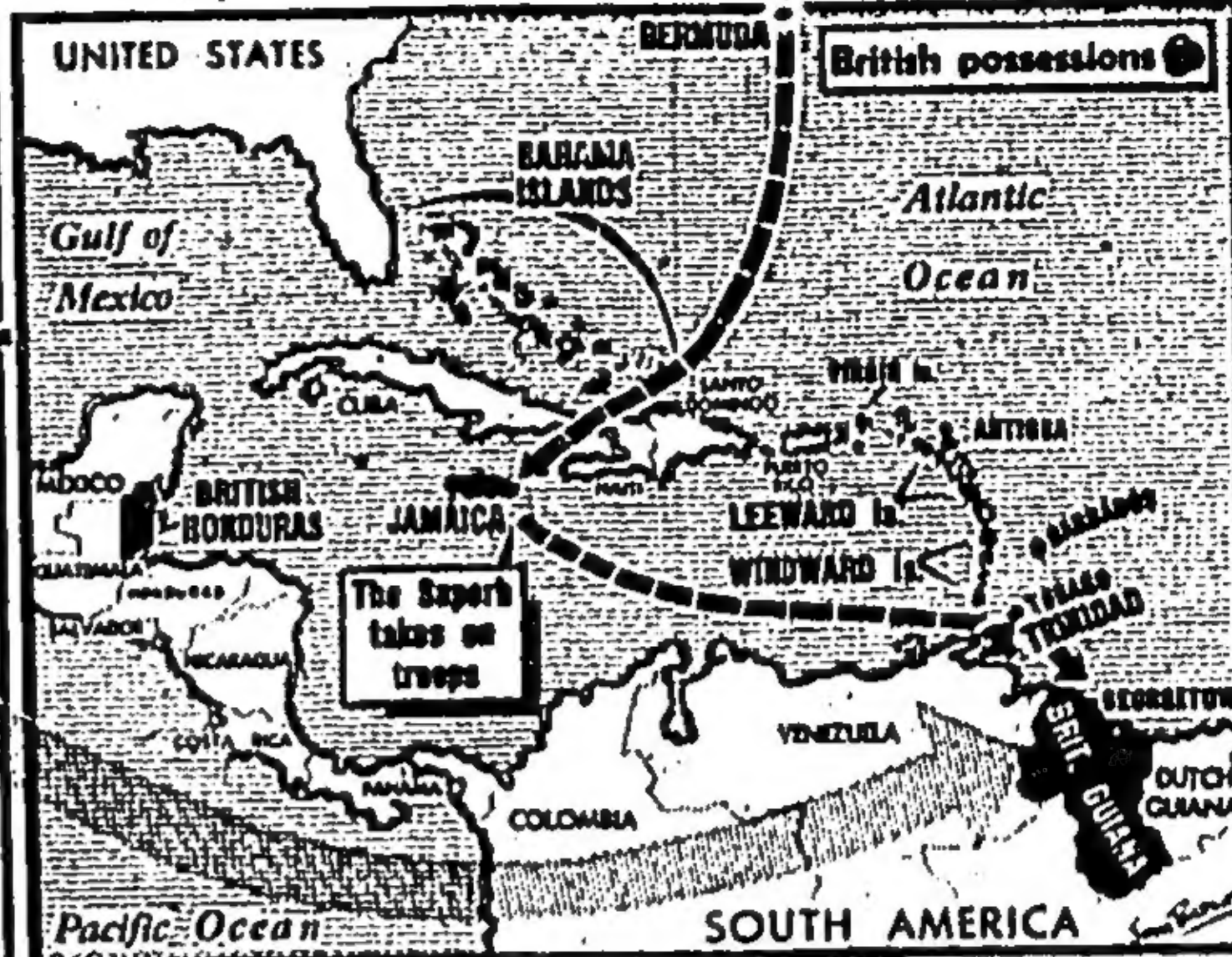
Pressmen were forbidden to use instruments for measuring the height and width of the atomic cloud. But they were permitted to use binoculars.

The British had by tonight shipped out of the zone some 80,000 tons of materials, mostly to Western Germany by train.

The British Navy, Army and Air Force Institute (NAAFI) is giving a farewell dance this evening for families of British officers and other ranks who will be leaving Trieste on Sunday.

The British Army Library closed down today.

## Trouble Spot In S. America



## Commons To Debate Br Guiana

London, Oct. 14.

The House of Commons will debate events in British Guiana on Thursday of next week.

The Government has also agreed to the Labour Opposition's request that an official report (White Paper) should be published next week explaining why the Colony's constitution has been suspended and locally-elected Ministers dismissed.

The report will give evidence of the alleged plot by leaders of the People's Progressive Party to turn the Colony into a Communist state.

Government quarters stated today that the Government welcomed the opportunity to debate the crisis in the Colony because it is eager that both the Opposition and the public should know the full facts.

China Mail special.

**THOUSANDS STRIKE**

Georgetown, Oct. 14. An estimated 5,000 to 7,000 sugar workers are now on strike of a labour force of 35,000, it was learned tonight.

Mr William Maclean, manager of the Sugar Producers Association, said the estates were keeping a constant night watch with trusted men to prevent incendiarism, but it was difficult to keep a full guard.

8. AFRICAN CONTEST

The African National Congress and the South African Indian Congress today cabled Sir Winston Churchill demanding the immediate withdrawal of British troops from British Guiana and the grant of full self-government to the colony.

Working committees of the two congresses sent telegrams to the British Premier and Dr Cheddi Jagan, deposed Chief Minister of British Guiana, denouncing the action taken by the British Government.

The cable to the British Prime Minister protested against the landing of British troops on Guianese soil as an act of wickedness.

"Misleading accusation against the People's Progressive Party and the dismissal of constitutionally elected ministers on flimsy pretexts betray the true aims of imperialism and can never win world opinion," the telegram said.

"Intimidation will not stop the struggles of the Guianese people against super exploitation by Tory sugar barons and financiers, nor can the forces of receding British imperialism halt the natural urge of colonial peoples for life and liberty," it protested.

DEMAND MADE

The telegram to the British Prime Minister demanded "the interests of peace, justice and fair play" the immediate withdrawal of British troops, the reinstatement of the constitutionally elected ministers, and the granting of full self-government to the people of British Guiana.

In the cable to Dr Jagan, the committee expressed "full solidarity with the People's Progressive Party and the exploited people of Guiana in their just and legitimate struggle against imperialism and exploitation."

"Long live the people's struggle for freedom," the cable to Dr Jagan declared.

Reuter.

## Ike's Birthday Party

Hershey, Penn., Oct. 14.

President Eisenhower, 63 today, lit the 63 candles on a 500-lb cake at a birthday party for him here attended by 20,000 Pennsylvania Republicans.

Then he drove with Mrs Eisenhower around the track of an indoor sports arena, where professional golfers drove plastic practice balls into the audience with everybody scrambling for the ones with lucky prize winning numbers.

Mr Eisenhower caught three balls. A fourth landed at his feet. But he did not claim a prize.

At the party, the President inaugurated a \$700,000 scholarship fund endowed in his name to finance the exchange of students between the United States and foreign countries.—Reuter

Senator Joseph McCarthy said today that a "top scientist" for the Army Signal Corps had admitted taking 43 secret documents from the Fort Monmouth radar laboratory, New Jersey, to his home for "study."

The Communist-hunting Senator told reporters the man described himself as "a close friend of Julius Rosenberg, who was executed in July as an atomic bomb spy for the Soviet Union."

Senator McCarthy quoted the witness as saying before the Senate Investigation Subcommittee that he attended meetings of the young Communist League with Rosenberg, and that Rosenberg solicited him repeatedly to join the Communist Party.

The Committee, of which Senator McCarthy is Chairman, is hearing witnesses in private session in New York on the possibility of Communist subversion at Fort Monmouth, where the Army Signal Corps operates the radar laboratory.

Before today's hearing, Senator McCarthy said that a number of top-secret Army documents dealing with radar and other matters had "turned up" in the Soviet occupied zone of Germany and were "used by the Communists."—Reuter.

James Lew, 34, was sent to hospital for a mental examination. He is alleged to have murdered and dismembered 33-year-old Kay Gibbons, a "call girl" dope addict.

The torso and other parts of Miss Gibbons' body were found in New York docks on Sunday morning.

In Lew's flat, police found a small capsule filled with heroin which belong to Miss Gibbons. They said Lew, under questioning, seemed to become hysterical by staring at it so much that he let a cigarette in his hand burn down to his fingers.

Eventually Lew said he was hungry and demanded a dish of beef stew as the price of a statement. The stew, eaten, he confessed.

Miss Gibbons was the most beautiful girl in her class when she studied nursing ten years ago. Drugs led her to vice and within eight years she was a "physical wreck."

Lew told the police he and Miss Gibbons went to his flat on Friday night. They quarrelled and he stabbed her eight or nine times with a knife.

He went to sleep with the body in the room and later chopped up the body and strewed the parts in several dust bins.—Reuter.

Huk Slain In Bus

Manila, Oct. 15.

A Huk commander believed to be on a mission to Manila was shot dead by secret intelligence agents of the army last night inside a Bulacan province-bound bus in northern Manila.

The slain Huk commander was said to be the head of a Huk unit in Manila and nearby Calocan town.—France Press.

## Wedding That Will Make History

(From Our Own Correspondent)

London, Oct. 14. On October 24, for the first time within living memory, a wedding will take place in the Chapel of the Order of St Michael and St George at St Paul's Cathedral.

The privileged bride is Miss Jennifer Piersen Dixon, daughter of Sir Piersen Dixon, KCMG, Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office.

Her bridegroom, Mr Peter Blaker, London barrister, is the son of the Hon. Cedric Blaker, of Hongkong.

Miss Dixon is claiming a privilege to which all daughters of members of the Order are entitled. But weddings at the Chapel are so uncommon that it has never been licensed for them.

Special permission had to be obtained from the Archbishop of Canterbury.

**FLY FROM HONGKONG**

The Hon. Cedric Blaker and his only son, John, have flown to London from Hongkong for the wedding. They arrived yesterday and will return immediately after the wedding. Mr John Blaker will be best man.

Mrs Blaker is already here; she arrived for a visit two months ago.

Tall, fair-haired Miss Piersen Dixon will wear a white slipper gown with a train cut on classical lines and a white tulle veil. Her only bridesmaid—her 18-year-old sister, Corinna—will wear pink organdy.

Four hundred guests have been invited to the wedding and the reception afterwards.

The couple will honeymoon abroad—but their destination is a secret between them. Even their parents have not been told.

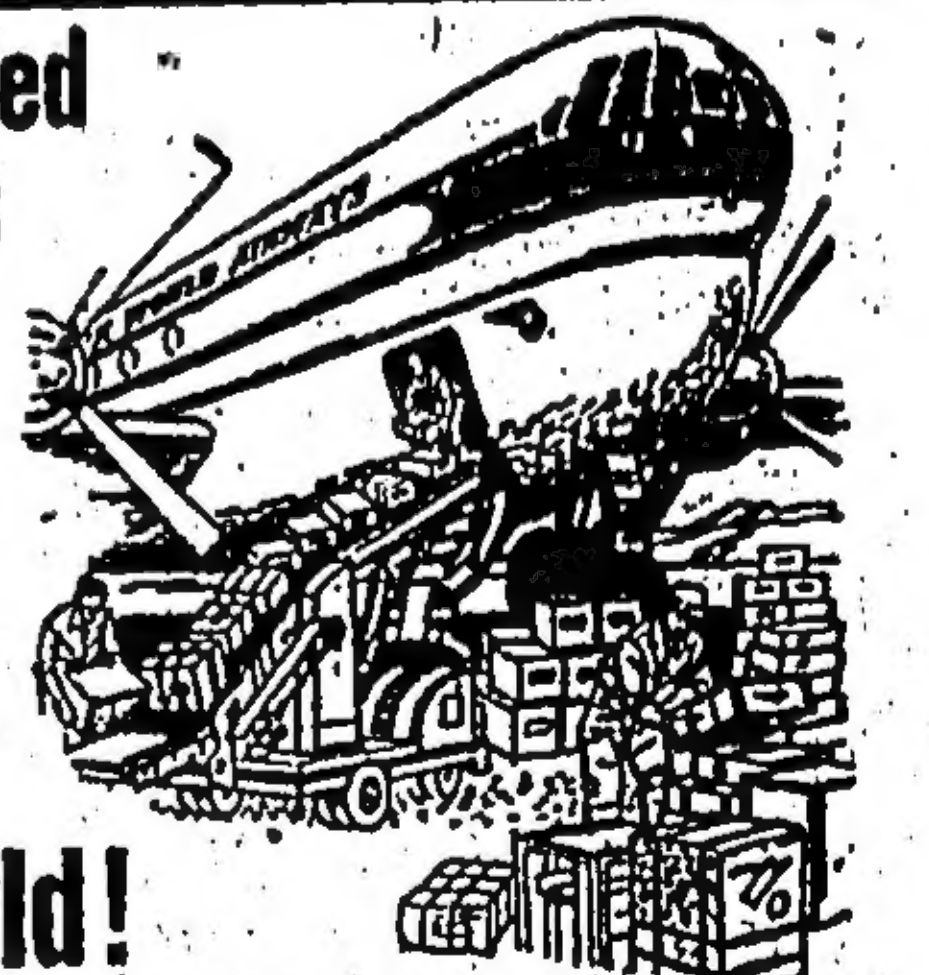
On their return they will live in a Mayfair town house which was Mr Peter Blaker's home before his marriage.

## Second Stage of 'Peasants Revolt'

Paris, Oct. 14. Farmers of 17 districts of Northern France launched the second phase of the "peasants revolt" today when they decided to stop all meat deliveries to Paris slaughterhouses this week-end to back their claims for higher prices.

Round one opened two days ago when farmers and land-workers in Central France put up hundreds of barricades across the roads and boycotted the markets.—Reuter.

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A film of great educational value. Recommended  
for all children by leading teachers in Britain.  
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# Debate On Morocco: Western Powers Accused By Indonesia

New York, Oct. 14.

Indonesia today accused the Western powers of attempting to place the Moroccan question in a "cold war straitjacket" for the sake of expediency.

Speaking in the Political Committee in the resumed debate on Morocco, Dr Abu Hanifah, of Indonesia, said that the contention that the Moroccan situation was solely within the domestic jurisdiction of France, was being used only as a facade.

The United Nations has debated situations in other nations which Indonesia considered within the domestic jurisdiction of those nations, he said.

## Russia Changes Tactics

London, Oct. 14.

Russia's intervention in the diplomatic battle over Trieste is in line with recent indications of a new "milder" Soviet attitude to Yugoslavia, diplomatic observers said today.

Marshal Tito's defection from the Kremlin camp in 1948 and his subsequent "independent" line has been a bitter blow to Soviet prestige.

Stalin tried first threats, then economic sanctions, to bring him to heel.

He did not succeed. Tito stood on his own, presenting the world with the paradox of a Communist country that was anti-Kremlin.

Since Malenkov came to power in Russia in March, he has been overruling various aspects of the old Stalinist policy at home and abroad. Undoubtedly the question of relations toward Yugoslavia has been under review.

Recently the first big step toward reconciliation between the two bickering countries was taken with the appointment of ambassadors to Moscow and Belgrade.

### TRIESTE GESTURE

Since 1948, the two countries had maintained only skeleton diplomatic missions in the respective capitals, headed by junior diplomats.

From 1948 until Stalin's death last March, the newspapers and radios of both countries were constantly bickering each other. But Moscow Radio and the Soviet press have been milder in their references to Yugoslavia for some time now. And Tito's press has on the whole been moderate in its tone toward Russia.

This summer, the first moves were made with the object of settling the contentious "border incidents" between Yugoslavia and her pro-Kremlin neighbors, which both sides constantly exaggerated for propaganda purposes.

Over Trieste, it looks like Russia little to make a firm gesture of support for Marshal Tito, yet it is thought here that Yugoslavia could not stand solely on her own feet.

In that event, Tito could turn only to the East to Moscow. Tito is however regarded here as a realist as is Malenkov.

Tito's realism may well prevent him from deliberately walking out of the Western camp and throwing himself once again into the Soviet arms.

Nevertheless, sudden tactical changes of this nature, some even more startling, have occurred before in Communist history.—China Mail Special.

STALIN TACTICS  
Since the Kremlin is bitterly anti-Catholic, a Christian Democratic Italian Government will never find much favour in Moscow.  
At the same time, the Soviet move on Trieste creates embarrassment for the Western powers.  
Opinion here is hardening that Malenkov, like Stalin, is seeking out and probing the weak points of the West.  
If Tito were to carry his threats so far as to break openly with the West and cut himself from economic and military aid, it is thought here that Yugoslavia could not stand solely on her own feet.  
In that event, Tito could turn only to the East to Moscow. Tito is however regarded here as a realist as is Malenkov.  
Tito's realism may well prevent him from deliberately walking out of the Western camp and throwing himself once again into the Soviet arms.  
Nevertheless, sudden tactical changes of this nature, some even more startling, have occurred before in Communist history.—China Mail Special.

## Approval Of Reforms

Rabat, Oct. 14.

Sultan Mohammed, ruler of Morocco, today affirmed his seal to a decree forming the Council of Ministers, the Government on economic and social affairs.

This follows previous French-sponsored reforms by which the new Sultan delegated his legislative powers to a Council of Ministers and Moroccan departmental heads and set up elected Municipal Councils in the chief Moroccan towns.

Main reforms are: The Council will consist of equal numbers of French and Moroccan Councillors. They will be elected, whereas formerly one-third of the Moroccan Councillors were appointed. They will sit together instead of French and Moroccan sections meeting separately.—Reuter.

Africa as a threat to international peace and security, Dr Hanifah said.

Indonesia believed that it had been clearly established at previous sessions that the General Assembly was competent to discuss and make recommendations on Morocco.

"We were, therefore, somewhat disappointed and disheartened at the objections raised to a consideration of the Moroccan question," he said.

Indonesia was one of the 15 Asian-African sponsors of a resolution which called for granting of complete independence to Morocco within five years, among other things, he recalled. The Indonesian representative expressed the hope that the Political Committee of the General Assembly would rise above the tensions which divide nations in dealing with the Moroccan question.

"We must prove to the peoples of the world now that we can effect the peaceful and orderly evolution of still dependent areas to sovereignty and independence and that we can achieve this goal without bloodshed, devastation and a legacy of hatred. This, I submit, is our collective task today," he said.

Dr Chang Chun-ming of Nationalist China said that it would be perhaps unwise for the United Nations to impose a solution on the French Government and set a time limit as the Asian-African proposal would. "On the other hand," Dr Chang said, "time is an important factor."

As time passed, he moderate element in Morocco would give way to more militant ones and

## "A-BOMBS WILL NOT WIN WARS"

Canberra, Oct. 14.

The Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Field Marshal Sir John Harding, told the press on his arrival at Darwin today that it was impossible to win any war with atomic bombs.

Sir John said his visit to Australia was for the purpose of working out joint plans for Pacific-Southeast Asian defence. He said that the defence of northern Australia and of Southeast Asia were strategically connected.

The C.I.G.S. did not foresee the possibility of British troops being taken to Australia for training at the Woomera rocket range and atomic testing ground, although there was nothing he would like better.

The introduction of atomic weapons to the battlefield, he said, demanded greater mobility for the infantry and a high standard of individual skill—but infantry was still essential in any future war.—France Press.

## Franco-Greek Pact

Paris, Oct. 14.

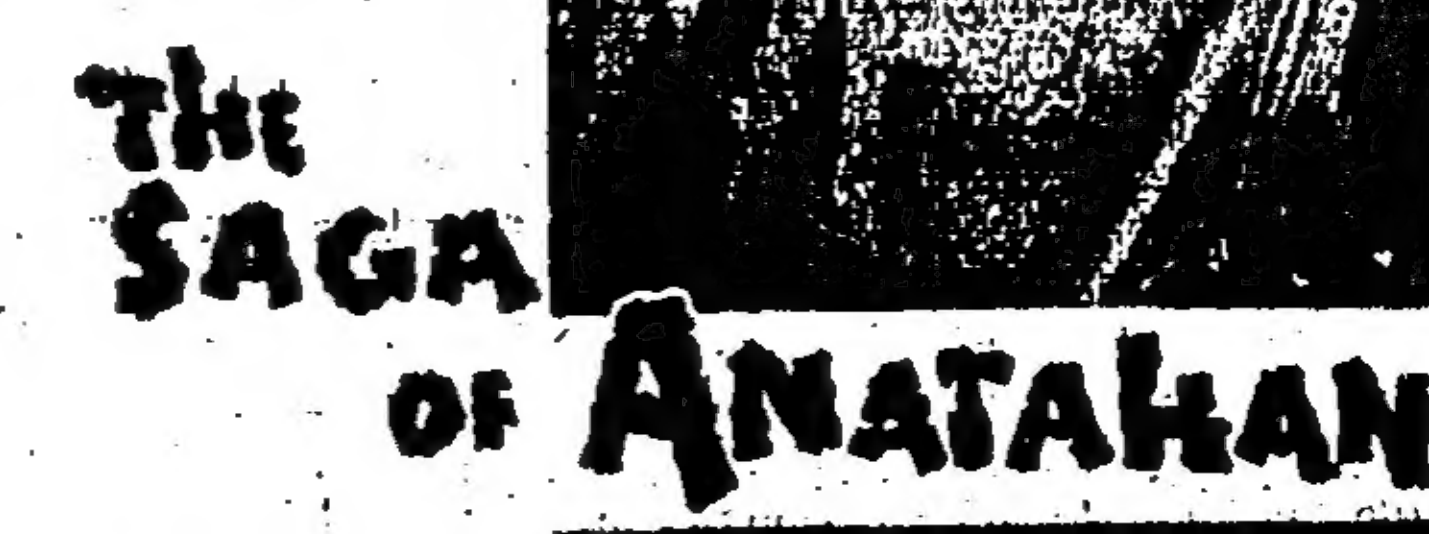
The Foreign Minister, M. Georges Bidault, and the Greek Economic Co-ordination Minister, Spiros Markezinis, signed a protocol on Franco-Greek economic collaboration today. —United Press.

## LEE-PRINCESS

DAILY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 &amp; 9.30 P.M.

TO-DAY

1953 VENICE FILM FESTIVAL CONTENDER

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one woman,  
thrown together  
on a jungle islandTREACHERY  
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IN  
ENGLISHWritten, Photographed  
and Directed by  
JOSEF VON STERNBERG

## Wage Increase Claim Rejected By Shipbuilders

London, Oct. 14.  
British shipbuilding employers today rejected a union claim for a 15 per cent wage increase for 250,000 workers.

This was the second rejection of a major wage claim in the vital engineering industries in seven days. A week ago engineering employers turned down a demand for a 15 per cent increase for 2,500,000 workers.

Both employer groups emphasized the need to keep production costs, and through them prices, at a steady level to assure Britain's overseas markets. The two applications would have added more than £125 million a year to labour costs.—Reuter.

## "Battle Of Fish" Expected To Be Fight To Finish

Grimsby, Oct. 14.

Police in plain clothes were sent to the docks today when the first Icelandic trawler in 18 months sailed in to set off Britain's "Battle of the Fish." There were no disturbances.

Arriving 12 hours earlier than expected, skipper Sigurd Stefansson had sprung a surprise on British fishermen and dockers pledged not to handle Icelandic fish.

Mr George Dawson, London Cockney millionaire who has told housewives he will bring the fish and sell at lower prices than the British merchants, went aboard the trawler as soon as she arrived with her catch, estimated at nearly 40,000 stones (560,000 pounds weight) of fish.

Mr Dawson, a scrap dealer who made his fortune by buying up wartime surplus equipment cheaply, is battling the entire established British fish trade. He declares fish prices have been kept at an artificially high level and that his intervention will help the British housewife. The bar was put on a year ago when Iceland barred foreign trawlers from Icelandic waters. British trawlers have already hit back by diverting two Hull trawlers with heavy catches aboard to Grimsby so that the Dawson group will meet with competition.

Housewives are watching the battle with interest for it can mean only one thing, cheaper fish. "No matter what the cost may be to my company, we will fight what we consider to be a menace to freedom," Mr Dawson said. If necessary he was prepared to sell fish at a loss.

The Ross group has already spent £100,000 in opening up new distribution depots all over the country to ensure swift deliveries. "This is a free enterprise country and I thrive on competition. I do not see why the British housewife should be held up to ransom any longer by the closely-knit fish ring," he declared. —China Mail Special.

POWERFUL COMBINE  
Mr Dawson flew to Iceland last March to secure a concession to bring the banned fish to Britain. The powerful £1,000,000 Ross combine of merchants and Special.QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA  
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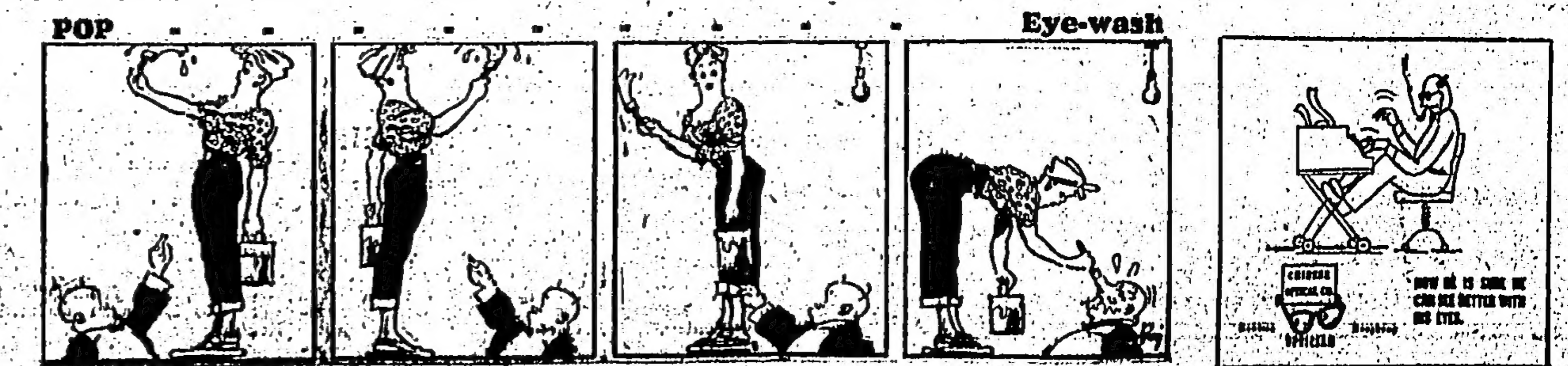
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COMMENCING TO-MORROW AT THE CATHAY

## HUNDREDS OF FISH KILLED

Nemur, Oct. 14.  
Hundreds of fish were killed in a river here as a result of a fire in a nearby quarry. Water from the river, which stream used to put out the fire, flowed back into the stream carrying with it large quantities of charred wood and burnt grain which polluted the river. The day after the fire, dead fish covered the river surface.—China Mail Special.



# FIRST ESSENTIAL FOR BRITAIN

Economic Priority To Earn More From Exports

## U.S. Rules Out New Aid Funds

United Nations, Oct. 14. The United States today notified the United Nations that it is not prepared to contribute to a new monetary fund for international development.

Mr. James D. Zellerbach, alternate delegate to the United Nations Assembly, informed the Assembly's Economic Committee. "The American people are not disposed to accept additional heavy financial commitments."

The establishment of a special fund for the economic development of under-developed countries was recommended by nine United Nations experts after a study ordered during the last session of the General Assembly.

Mr. Zellerbach said that the United States had made available more than \$5,000,000,000 to under-developed areas of the world since the end of World War II.

He added that the amount was in addition to the American paid in subscription to the International Bank of \$635,000,000.

"Although the United States supports the many United Nations programmes now under way in the field of economic development," he said, "we are not prepared to support the establishment of a new international development fund."

"Moreover, we are not convinced that any further steps looking to the establishment of such a fund can usefully be taken at this time," United Press.

## Volunteers Lift Britain's Potato Crop

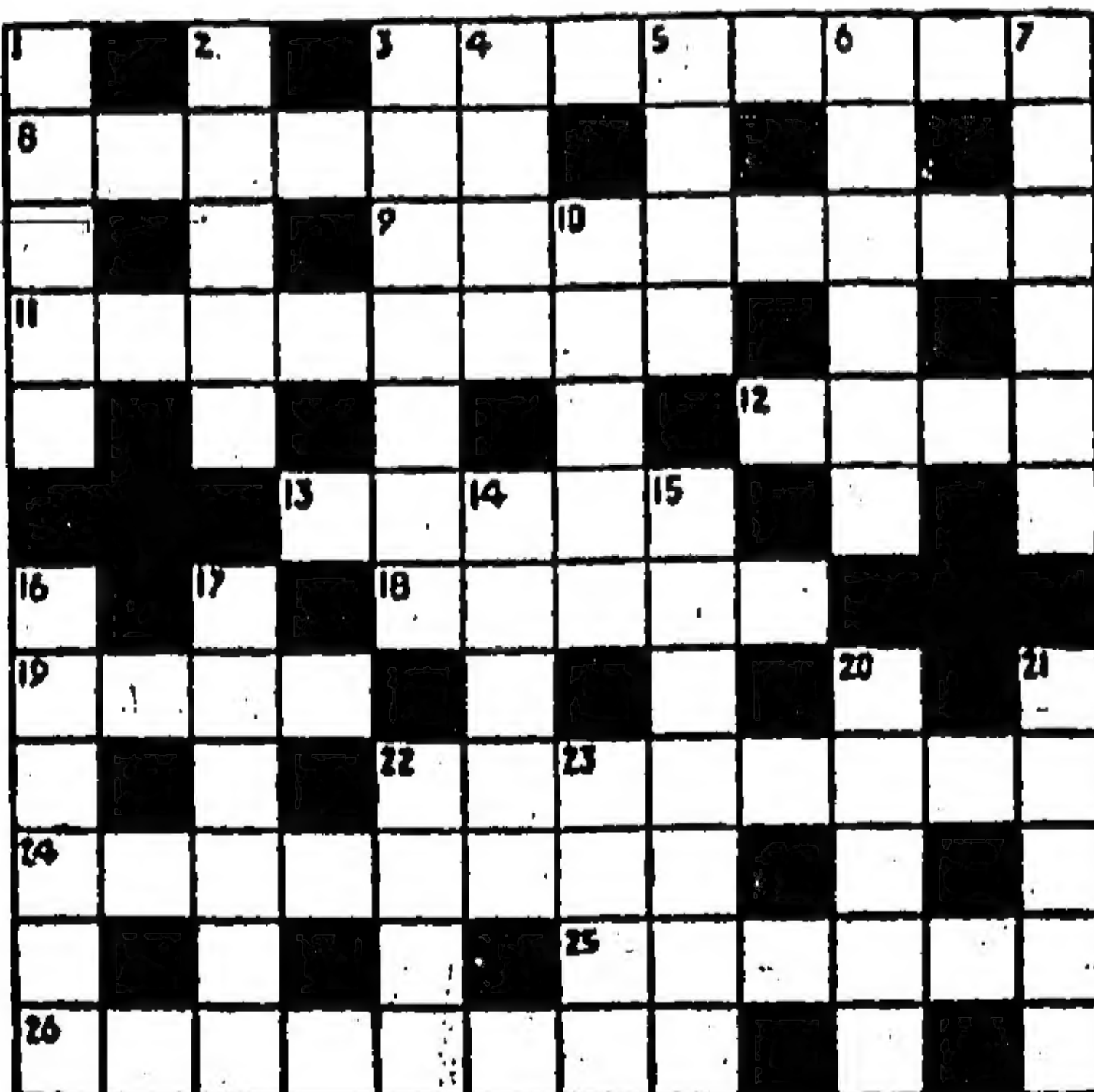
A group of young Turks are among the 4,000 foreign students who are helping to lift Britain's main potato crop.

But although a total of about 40,000 British and foreign volunteers are operating from 10 special harvest camps, the Ministry of Agriculture is reckoning still more help to complete the main harvest while the dry spell continues.

"Nearly every country in Western Europe is represented among the student volunteers," a Ministry official said.

"But we are missing many young Frenchmen who we hoped would come over," he said. "The French strike prevented preliminary arrangements being made."

## A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- Progressed (8).
  - Beverage (6).
  - Recovering (8).
  - Gets ready (8).
  - Volume (4).
  - Stitched (5).
  - Risked (6).
  - Disorderly flight (4).
  - Gave an account of (8).
  - Trade (8).
  - Fisherman (6).
  - Raucous (8).
- DOWN**
- Opportunity (5).
  - Tender (5).
  - Made effervescent (7).
  - Expensive (4).
  - Sickness (4).
  - Culminating point (6).
  - Summary (6).
  - Bar (5).
  - Liquid (5).
  - Fall (7).
  - Flasura (6).
  - Season (5).
  - Foolish (5).
  - Centre (5).
  - Exploit (4).
  - Scintillate (4).

**YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD**—Across: 3 Operated, 7 Error, 8 Dashed, 10 Advers, 13 Remorse, 15 Gale, 17 Endured, 18 Details, 20 Oral, 21 Tissue, 22 Guss, 27 Monotone, 28 Draft, 29 Dormouse. Down: 1 Debar, 2 Groom, 3 Order, 4 Rate, 5 Tartar, 6 Dashed, 8 Assent, 11 Defer, 12 Royal, 14 Ensign, 15 Queue, 16 Love, 18 Doomed, 19 Tanner, 23 Suede, 24 Usual, 25 State, 26 Otto.

## Chancellor Of Exchequer Reviews The Position

London, Oct. 14.

Mr R. A. Butler, Chancellor of the Exchequer, declared tonight that Britain's first economic priority was to earn more from exports if she was to fight her way "to a position of safety."

Making his announcement of the nation's financial and economic condition to an audience of London bankers and financiers, Mr Butler made these four main points:

1. Inflation, which caused pressure of home demand on resources, had been attacked to give increased flexibility in exports.

2. There was increased confidence in the stability of Britain's currency and reserves had been strengthened.

3. Production had increased.

4. The Government had enabled industries to buy their materials at world prices and had

to improved their competitive position.

Mr Butler, who was speaking at a dinner given by the retiring Lord Mayor of London, Sir Rupert de la Bere, warned: "We must advance if we are to hold and cover the line which we have won."

The Chancellor said Britain would never regain her economic independence abroad unless trade was widened and so restore to sterling its pristine position as the currency which financed half the world's trade.

### CAN BE ASSURED

"Stability can be assured within an area of widening liberties if the free world works together," he said.

"Hence our approach to the United States with whom manifestly we wish and need to work. We must strive together towards the objectives of economic strength and independence."

"There are increasing signs across the Atlantic of a renaissance of this truth. I welcome in particular the appointment of what is known as the Randall Commission."

"All these matters will be discussed when I meet my colleagues, the Finance Ministers of the Commonwealth, at Sydney in January. We shall there plot our future course together and compare notes in the contribution we are each making to the strength of Sterling and to the development of the Commonwealth's immense resources."

Mr Butler said that when he thought of the vast resources of the Commonwealth, still lying untapped, he felt an urge to press forward with wise and far-reaching schemes of development.

### ROLE OF CAPITAL

"In such a policy, bringing out the latent wealth of Africa, Asia, the Antipodes and the Western hemisphere too, private capital has an essential part to play," he said.

Discussing exports, Mr Butler said that in the first half of this year, Britain had a payment surplus of £280,000,000 including United States aid of £55,000,000, compared with a corresponding surplus of £270,000,000 throughout 1952.

The lower rate was mainly due to higher imports during the first half of the year, as compared with the second half of 1952, when the country was

feeling the full weight of import cuts and was also producing less.

The third quarter had seen a rise in the gold and dollar reserves of \$119,000,000. But this was not enough and more must be earned from exports.

Mr Butler said the outlook for the rest of the year was favourable. Revenue was up to expectations, expenditure had run even. The Exchequer cut in the first six months was £30,000,000 less than in the same period last year.

### EVEN COURSE

On inflation, the Chancellor said: "So far as I can tell, we are steering a fairly even course at present between the primrose path and the wasteland."

Mr C. F. Cobbold, Governor of the Bank of England, said the present level of taxation was a danger to industrial and exporting prospects.

Today, with a changing world market and increasing competition in exports, a high level of investment in industry was Britain's "life blood."

Mr Cobbold turned to investments in Commonwealth development. "We must strain ourselves, and, if necessary, postpone some of our domestic needs, to maintain investment in the Commonwealth," he said.—Reuter.

### E. P. U. DEFICIT

Paris, Oct. 14. The French overall deficit in the European Payments Union was only \$12 million (about £4,286,000) less than that of Britain, the Union's heaviest debtor, at the end of September, according to figures released here today.

France had a monthly deficit in September of \$24,800,000 (about £8,857,000), the largest for the month which brought her total deficit to \$780,300,000 (about £278,979,000).

Britain, which has remained at the top of the debtors' list for many months, reduced her deficit in September with a monthly credit of \$12,200,000 (£4,357,000). Another heavy French deficit is likely to make France the E.P.U.'s heaviest debtor.

Italy had monthly deficit of \$20 million (£7,143,000), second biggest in September. Germany added another \$20,800,000 (£7,171,000) to her overall surplus, which now stands at \$900,700,000 (£230,000,000), the highest in the Union.—Reuter.

## New Tactics May Emerge From Vienna Conference

London, Oct. 14.

The Congress of the Communist-led World Federation of Trade Unions now meeting in Vienna was regarded here today as the beginning of an extensive Communist move to make workers' unions Moscow's main weapon in colonies and under-developed countries.

The principal theme of discussion at the Vienna Congress is that of the "unity" of the workers' movement everywhere. While this is not exactly a new slogan in relation to the more advanced capitalist countries the emphasis given to it now seems to be significant.

Observers here noted that an exceptionally large number of representatives from Asia, the Middle East and Latin America are attending the Congress—and it is in these parts of the world that the Communists' trade union activity is likely to be concentrated in the near future.

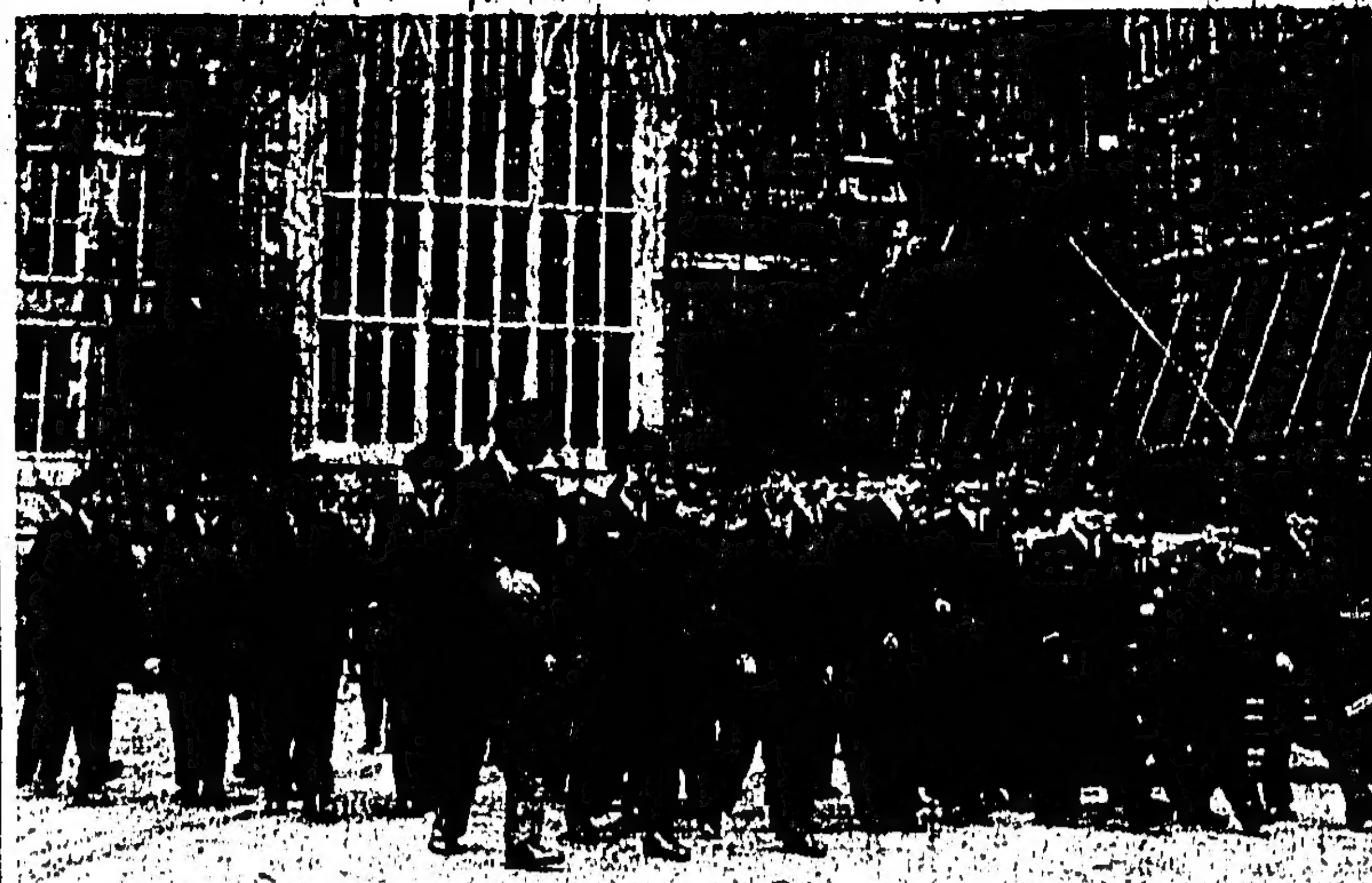
Pravda, the newspaper of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, made the purpose of the present Congress quite clear when it said today that "there is now a real chance to create a united front of the working class against the united front of reaction in many countries."

At that time Communists outside the Soviet sphere of influence were instructed to combine with "democratic forces" and to fight "for the independence" of their countries.

As Western observers understood it then these instructions meant that the Communists were from now on officially to co-operate with nationalist elements in an effort to counter American influence.

The call for "workers' unity" coming from the Vienna Congress now is clearly meant to be a counterpoint in the trade union field of the earlier political "collaboration" move. It means that an attempt will be made to create a political and workers' "unity" from the Communist-led unions under orders from Moscow.—United Press.

## Visitors From Sweden



Members of the Royal Swedish Air Force, on a week's goodwill visit to the R.A.F., visit the House of Commons.—Express Photo.

## Okazaki's Mission To S.E. Asia

### SUCCESS IN RANGOON?

Rangoon, Oct. 14.

The departure today from Burma of the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr Katsuo Okazaki, and his party of Foreign Office experts, brought to a close another stage in Japan's efforts to establish normal diplomatic relations and trading agreements with South-east Asian countries.

Although the laconic communiques issued by the Burmese Government during and after the talks with Mr Okazaki had led observers to believe that the Japanese Minister had failed in his mission, informed sources stated today that the Japanese representative's conversations in Rangoon were, in fact, the most successful undertaken during his tour of the Philippines, Indonesia and Burma.

The same circles said that the Foreign Minister had reached some measure of understanding with the Burmese authorities on both the reparations and the peace treaty questions. They claim that, once the Burmese Government has studied the draft of the bilateral treaty submitted by Okazaki, there is every likelihood that either a Burmese mission will be sent to Japan or that the Foreign Minister may visit Rangoon a second time to put the finishing touches to an agreement between the two countries.

### ONE-SIDED

Informed circles speculated that these developments might take place next December. They explained the reticence of the Burmese authorities on the subject of reparations as being due to the complete state of unpreparedness on the part of these Burmese officials to discuss the peace treaty and reparations. This unpreparedness resulted in a completely one-sided conference in which Mr Okazaki was doing all the talking, they reported.

During the Foreign Minister's four-day stay, the time devoted to the actual conferences with the Burmese Foreign Office and other Government officials did not exceed four hours in all, it was learned.

It was Mr Okazaki who presented the Burmese with a draft of the proposed treaty and who broached the subject of reparations.

The Burmese, having no counter-proposal ready, asked for time to study the Japanese suggestions, it is stated here.

### AN INDICATION

Although the Burmese Prime Minister, U Nu, stated emphatically yesterday that there would be no bilateral treaty unless agreement was reached on the reparations issue, the fact that the Burmese did not reject the Japanese proposals outright is considered to be a favourable indication. It was thought here that Mr Okazaki's proposals would, at least, serve as the basis for further negotiations. Furthermore, it was pointed out that Burma was anxious to secure both the material in the form of capital goods, and technical assistance from Japan to develop her industrialisation plan.

Burma's industrialisation was slowed down when the country relinquished American aid from the Technical Co-operation Administration programme last March. Japan was willing to supply both capital goods and technical assistance and to participate in a "joint venture" enterprise is tempting to Burma.

Also Japan's offer to negotiate rice purchases extending over a period of several years was another factor in favour of the bilateral agreement, which is further facilitated by the fact that Burma will not insist upon the cash payment of reparations. All of these factors present some justification of Mr Okazaki's statement that the Burma discussions were "most beneficial to the future solution of problems of interest to both countries."—France-Press.

## Cherwell Calls On Eisenhower

Washington, Oct. 14. Lord Cherwell, adviser to the British Government on atomic questions, today called on President Eisenhower.

He told the press that he and the President discussed the advances made recently by Britain in atomic matters. Lord Cherwell, now on his way back from Australia, was accompanied by the British Ambassador, Sir Roger Makins when he made his call.—France-Press.

## Dr Garbett On Red Persecution Of Christianity

York, Oct. 14.

Dr Cyril Garbett, Archbishop of York, said today "Never has the persecution of Christianity been so thorough, cruel and widespread as it is in our time."

"Though in Russia itself there is no longer religious persecution, in other Communist countries a deliberate and determined attempt continues to be made either to destroy Christianity or bring it completely under the control of the State," Dr Garbett said.

## EJECTOR FOR PILOTS PERFECTED

London, Oct. 14.

A lightweight ejector for parachuting jet pilots to safety from low heights and at high speeds has been designed in London to replace existing types, the Society of British Aircraft Constructors announced today.

In tests with the new seat, successful ejections have been made as low as 200 feet from the ground. The apparatus, weighing 50 pounds—about half that of seats in use at present—is entirely automatic once the pilot has been released by pulling a small blind over his face.

As the pilot is freed, a nylon garter snaps round his leg, holding him clear of obstructions in the plane during ejection. The device prevents the seat falling away or the parachute opening at more than 10,000 feet.

Below this height, an automatic mechanism, which operates almost instantaneously, opens the parachute and lets the seat fall away.

Designers reduced the weight of the apparatus and have also made the seat to fit lower in the cockpit, with the parachute as a head rest, enabling the pilot to look behind his aircraft.

The new seat was developed as a private venture of British manufacturers who are now offering it to Britain's flying services.—China Mail Special.

## Ferries In Race

London, Oct. 14.

Two Russian ferries have begun a race around the European continent, Radio Moscow reported today.

The open sea ferries Shuliyin and Suvernil left Archangelsk (Archangel) on the White Sea recently for the Black Sea, the broadcast heard here said.

It added that the electrically-driven diesel ferries were due to reach their destination by the end of the month.

The vessels, designed for the transport of railway cars, trucks and other heavy loads, sailed around the coast of Norway through the North Sea to the English Channel.—United Press.

## Visit By Gruenther

Amsterdam, Oct. 14.

General Alfred Gruenther, Allied Supreme Commander in Europe, arrived today for a two-day official visit to the Netherlands.—Reuter.

## No Hope Of Salvage

London, Oct. 14.

The British ship Beckenham, 4,908 tons, which broke in two after being grounded in the Kara Sea off North-western Russia on October 7, has been abandoned with no hope of salvage, a Lloyd's message received in London said today.

The crew of 39 were rescued by a Soviet ship. Attempts by a Russian steamer to tow the stricken ship failed when heavy seas caused the tow wire to slip. The Beckenham, owned by the British Steamship Company Limited, was bringing a cargo of timber from a Siberian port to London.—Reuter.

## APPEAL MADE TO SUKARNO

The Hague, Oct. 14.

Four hundred thousand Christians in South Celebes, Indonesia, have appealed to President Sukarno for arms to protect them against persecution by Moslems, according to cables reaching here today from the Indonesian news agency, Aneta.

A petition handed to the President said Christians were being driven out of their churches, murdered or ill-treated by followers of Moslem movements when they refused to adopt the Moslem faith.

The persecution began in 1951 when a rebel leader, Kahar Muzakkar, started demanding tithes in the form of rice and oxen, it alleged.

A year later, Christians were being ill-treated for refusing to adopt the Moslem faith. Since then, about 20,000 had fled from their homes.

Twelve Christians, including a clergyman, had been murdered, many churches and schools set on fire and religious books burned.

If the Government could not afford to arm the Christians, they wanted permission to arm themselves, the petition added.—Reuter.

## New Medical Techniques

London, Oct. 14.

New techniques developed during the second world war are now being applied in a London hospital to treat malignant disease, the Medical Research Council announced today.

Two large machines for accelerating atomic particles to enormous speeds are being installed in the hospital. One is an eight million volt linear accelerator, and the other a 45-inch cyclotron.

A special building with walls about six feet thick has been erected to house the new machines to prevent the spread of any radiation to other parts of the hospital.—China Mail Special.

## Shot Dead In Bus

Manila, Oct. 14.

A Philippines Government intelligence agent today shot dead a high-ranking rebel leader, a commander identified as Juan Alvarez, and captured one of his companions in a passenger bus outside Manila. The rebel commander had a price of \$500,000 on his head.—Reuter.















# KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB'S ANNUAL REPORT

## Bank Overdraft Reduced By More Than \$15,000

The Annual General Meeting of the Kowloon Cricket Club will be held at the Clubhouse on Wednesday, October 21, commencing at 6.30 p.m.

The Club's Bank Overdraft, incurred through the necessity to rebuild after the Japanese occupation, has now been reduced to \$6,414.20 as compared with an indebtedness 12 months ago of \$22,061.75, the Club's annual Statement of Accounts says.

The Annual Report states: Your Committee herewith submit their Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st July, 1953.

**FINANCE.**—After charging the Income and Expenditure Account with Depreciation of the Club House, Furnishings, Ground Equipment, Sports Equipment and Library Books amounting to \$14,346.02 (\$11,469.89) the account shows a surplus of Income over Expenditure amounting to \$1,071.10 (\$346.31).

The Entrance Fees for the year amounted to \$3,040.00 (\$4,410.00). To these figures for Entrance Fees and surplus must be added the Accumulated Funds as at 31st July, 1952, making a total as at 31st July, 1953 of \$91,222.79 (\$86,211.03).

Figures shown in brackets are those for the previous year. In view of the increased surplus as compared with the previous year, your Committee have taken the opportunity to decrease the book value of the wasting assets by a Depreciation figure which is \$2,890.13 in excess of that charged in the Accounts for the year ended 31st July, 1952. It is considered that such a provision is financially prudent in view of rising replacement costs. During the year one month's extra Subscription was charged to every member in July, as in the previous year, for the purpose of reducing indebtedness to the Bank and to counteract increased House Maintenance (including General Repairs) charges.

A total of \$3,215.00 (\$3,100.00) was received. Entertainment Expenditure has apparently, increased by \$729.83 but has been more than offset through the Transfer Account showing a profit of \$2,702.10. In the previous year such income was credited to the Entertainment Account. Current Liabilities in the sum of \$25,845.39 exceed Current Assets \$17,066.18 by \$8,779.21. The corresponding figure for the previous year was \$23,083.47—improvement of \$14,510.10 (\$9,056.31).

Your Committee consider that the position regarding the Bank Overdraft—now reduced to \$6,414.20 (including interest accrued \$18.17) as compared with an indebtedness of \$22,061.75 (including interest accrued of \$56.38) is most satisfactory.

The Committee records, with deep regret the deaths of Mr. Y. Abbas, Mr. G. Flynn, Mr. R. W. T. Lodge and Mr. V. R. Schofield.

**HOUSE.**—During the past year further necessary repairs to the roof over the dressing room and bar were carried out. New glazed fixed fanlights in the main hall were substituted for the old wooden shutters thus giving more light in the Main Hall a new Mixed Cocktail Bar was installed at a cost of \$5,000, and has proved popular.

**CRICKET.**—Although the Club teams were unsuccessful in annexing either of the League shields at the end of the past season, many enjoyable games were played. Several individual performances deserve mention. Pak Dodge was outstanding with the bat, scoring 80 runs or more on eight occasions, and only missed the century by one run in the first game of the Hancock Shield.

The opening partnership of 142 runs between Dodge (73) and Peter Hall (38) against the RAF was our best for a long time. John Muldon was our most successful bowler and his best efforts were 6 for 27 (Optimists) and 6 for 33 (I.R.C.) and 6 for 51 (Royal Navy), while other good performances were given by Hall 5 for 24 (Optimists) and A. T. Leo 5 for 25 (Army).

For the Juniors the burden of the attack fell on Alec Weir who returned the final figures of 88 wickets with an average of 11.22. His four wickets in five balls, including the hat-trick, in the match against the Royal Navy was his best performance. "Tinker" Lee also performed the hat-trick against the D.B.S. team ending up with 8 wickets for 14 runs in that game.

The visit of the Australians last October was a real treat and they were entertained at the Club on the evening of their arrival. Pat Dodge, Robbie Lee, Johnny Lerion, Archie and Francis Zimmern were members of the Club who participated in the series of games which were enjoyed by all and in which the visitors

have an object lesson in all departments of the game. They have sent us a beautiful boomerang, autographed by the team, as a souvenir of their visit.

The sudden and tragic passing of Robert Lodge in Kuching at the end of July as a result of a motor accident was a great shock and loss, for he was a keen cricketer and turned out frequently for the 2nd XI.

**REPORT ON GROUND CRICKET.**—The wicket during the past season has borne the fruits of the care lavished on the ground by Bill Hitchen so that the Club had the reputation of having the best wicket in the Colony. A tribute to this effect was paid by the Australian cricketers during their tour in October, 1952. The outfield on the east side of the ground is still far from satisfactory although there has been an improvement as compared with the previous year. The ground staff is handicapped by the lack of adequate equipment with the result that much work is being done by hand which could be done more swiftly and easily by machine. The two ends of the cricket pitch were returned at the end of the last season.

**TENNIS.**—The two hard courts in the southeast corner of the ground were being done up in August for the purpose of relaying.

**FLOWERS.**—Under the care of Mr. Coxall, a good display of flowers was maintained throughout the cool months.

**TENNIS.**—A team was entered in each division of the Hongkong Lawn Tennis League, and our ladies' "A" team, led by Mrs. Mary Pepperell, came very close to winning the Championship. In the other divisions our teams did not fare so well, but nevertheless gave creditable performances.

In the Annual Club Championship, the winners were: Mens' Singles—Mr. A. Augustus; Mens' Doubles—Mr. K. Lo and Mr. M. Colledge; Ladies' Doubles—Mrs. C. Geiz and Mrs. M. Pepperell; Mixed Doubles—Mrs. M. Pepperell and Mr. A. Augustus.

A Ladies' Singles Championship was not run last year. During the year under review, several American tourneys were also arranged, and these were thoroughly enjoyed.

**LAWN BOWLS.**—The 1952 season ended with our First Division Team finishing as runners-up in the League, while our Second and Third Division Teams achieved the unique distinction of winning the Champions of their respective Divisions of the League.

The Ezra Abraham Challenge Shield, donated by our President, was won by our Ladies' "A" team, which finished in first place in the Colony Lawn Bowls League, sponsored by our Club. Five teams representing three clubs, namely, Kowloon Cricket Club (2), Kowloon Dock Club (2) and Tai Kok, participated in this League in 1952. Now that most of the other lawn bowls in the Colony are following the example set by our Club in permitting ladies to play bowls, we are looking forward to seeing many more teams taking part in this year's Ladies' League, which will commence shortly after the conclusion of the men's League.

The 1952 Colony Open Triples Championship was won by members of our Club, and Messrs W. H. E. Colledge, F. Howarth and W. H. Cowie are congratulated on their success.

During the year under review, we succeeded in retaining the Liberation Shield by defeating Kowloon Bowling Green Club by a fairly comfortable margin in the aggregate for the three matches of the series. In the first match of the 1953 series, played on our greens, we managed to register a win by 22 shots, and indications are that we are likely to retain the shield for another year.

During the off-season between 1952 and 1953, Mixed Wapshishaw Lawn Bowls were again played every Sunday afternoon, and continued to be extremely popular. An increasing number of our lady subscribers took part in these matches, and it is hoped that they will turn up in greater numbers this winter. In celebration of the Coronation of Her Majesty the Queen, a Coronation Mixed Wapshishaw was played at the end of June. Special Coronation spoons of the Club were awarded to the winners.

To celebrate our success during the 1952 season, the Lawn Bowls Section of the Club held

a "Closing Day" at the end of the year. Two representatives from each of the bowling clubs in the Colony, as well as a number of lady bowlers were invited to take part in a bowls game against our members and guests. At the conclusion of the game, tea was served in the main hall, during which our President presented medals to the members of our Champion League teams, and distributed prizes to the winners of our Club competitions. Each of our guests was presented with a Kowloon Cricket Club spoon as a memento of the occasion.

Despite the fact that many of the bowlers who had played for us in the 1952 season were unavailable for the present season, we succeeded in recruiting sufficient talent to enter a team in each of the three Leagues as usual. None of our teams is as strong as in the previous year, but we are giving a good account of ourselves in all three Divisions. Up to the end of the period under review, our First Division Team is in sixth place, our Second Team in third place, and our Third Team in fourth place.

A new motor pump was purchased during the year under review, and we are now able to obtain an adequate supply of water from the wells to water both greens. The score boards and number plates were repainted before the opening of the season. On the whole, our lawn bowlers are well provided for in every respect.

The results of the Club competitions are as follows:—The President's Cup Singles Championship—J. S. Landolt; Runners-up J. N. Wong. Singlas Handicap—W. Hong Sling; Runners-up C. T. Chambers.

The Ezra Abraham Cup Pairs Championship—J. N. Wong & W. Hong Sling; Runners-up W. Chambers & A. E. Elliott. Club Triples—H. Gittins, W. H. Cowie and R. S. Capelli; Runners-up W. Baker, S. A. Gray and C. R. Roscoe.

Club Rinks—H. Gittins, L. Bones, C. R. Roscoe and W. Hong Sling; Runners-up L. Quincey, J. N. Wong, W. H. E. Colledge and E. C. Fincher. The Ezra Abraham Cup Ladies' Single Championship—Mrs. J. A. Tibble; Runners-up Miss C. Moore.

Ladies' Pairs Championship—Miss C. Moore and Mrs. W. Hong Sling; Runners-up Mrs. J. A. Tibble & Mrs. D. L. Edwards. Mixed Wapshishaw—G. Lee; Mrs. D. L. Edwards; Runners-up G. Madari; Mrs. F. R. Kernani.

**BILLIARDS.**—In the Snooker League for the "George Younger" Trophy, the KCC 1st team was placed 5th and the 2nd team placed 11th. There were 13 teams participating. KCC Billiards and Snooker Championships and Handicaps attracted a lot of entries, and the results were as follows:—Billiards Championship—J. E. Medina; Runners-up L. J. Naylor. Snooker Championship—J. E. Medina; Runners-up L. J. Naylor. Billiards Handicap—J. S. Landolt; Runners-up W. Hong Sling. Snooker Handicap—J. E. Medina; Runners-up F. C. Woolman.

Suitable prizes were presented at the Barbecue dinner held about a month later.

**ENTERTAINMENT.**—Another highly successful year has been completed. The annual New Year's Eve and Chinese New Year's Eve Dances were well patronised. The usual winter dances were organised and a Coronation Ball and Barbecue drew a large crowd.

Tombola is now a weekly feature and is proving very popular. **LIBRARY.**—The library was well patronised during the year. 13 books being taken out. The Club is indebted to members and friends who replenished the library with a number of paper-covered novels. **CHILDREN'S SPORTS.**—A thoroughly enjoyable afternoon was spent by young and old and thank all Members and friends who through their generous donations and support made it a successful and happy day. **CHRISTMAS DRAW.**—This festive event, as usual, proved very popular. **PRIZES.**—The Committee thank the generous donors of prizes for various sports competitions.

## CHELSEA v. SUNDERLAND



Hudgell, Sunderland left back, kicks the ball clear from Lewis, Chelsea centre-forward, as Cowan, Sunderland goalkeeper, comes out to save. The match ended in a 2-2 draw.

## GEORGE ROBB Asks

# Is This Floodlight Just A Fad?

Floodlight football is booming. More and more clubs are taking up the idea. A few days ago I played in the Spurs' first floodlit game at White Hart Lane against the Racing Club de Paris. The following Thursday night I watched the Arsenal-Preston match. The question is: What is the future of this form of football? Some people think it is just a temporary novelty. But I am sure that it has definitely come to stay.

Obviously spectators are interested—otherwise they would not turn up in such large numbers. 30,000 saw our match that Tuesday night. Last year I played in an invitation game against Kidderminster for a Selected XI which included big names like Bert Williams and Billy Wright of Wolves, Tom Finney of Preston, and George Lowrie, of Coventry City.

The All-Stars won by 7-5. The football was vintage class, and the crowd thoroughly enjoyed the goal-fest. The Tuesday match was similarly attractive for the fans.

**THE GLARE.**—But what is it like for the players? It has some disadvantages. Some say that artificial light would not be good enough for league football, with its promotion and relegation fights. Players occasionally misjudge the ball because of the shadow, or the glare of the arcs.

In the Arsenal-Preston game, even international winger Tom Finney, usually so brilliant in setting a ball under control, twice failed to trap it properly—to his own and everyone else's astonishment. Perhaps goalkeepers have the greatest difficulty—when they have to meet a long, low ball, which is what tends to mingle in a sea of spectators' faces.

Before the Tuesday night game, Spurs' goalkeeper Ted Ditchburn asked right-winger George Hutchinson and I to send over some high, dropping centres so he could get some practice, and off-set this curious effect of the lighting.

Yet the atmosphere of floodlight games is conducive to eye-catching football, with an accent on goals, which is what spectators want to see. Remember Arsenal's goal-storm against Hibernians last year, and the London FA's big win against Berlin FA.

**INTER-CITY?**—And I think that the floodlight game has tremendous possibilities. Here is one of them: there could be a British Isles inter-city competition, or even a European inter-city competition with the Utilising

And the prospect is an exciting one. What of amateur clubs? If the cost of floodlighting could be brought within their pockets they could profit immensely. Similarly, floodlight games could be of great use in coaching and development of junior players by the bigger professional clubs.

One big drawback, however, is that the top-class game is already crowded with fixtures—and extra ones could make spectators sated and players stale.

**A STIMULANT.**—Yet I say there is a tremendous future for floodlight football—provided we do not allow ourselves too much of it. In moderation it is a refreshing and invigorating stimulant to the greatest English game.

Apart from its floodlight aspect, the Tuesday game

scotched one big popular illusion about Continental football. Many people have the idea that Continental teams are fine to watch in their approach work, but are poor finishers. Yet the three goals scored by the Racing Club could not have been more smartly or crisply taken.

I was greatly impressed by the brilliant performance of Henri Armand, Racing Club's right-half—surely one of football's most versatile players—he has filled every one of the eleven positions on the field. His ball control and distribution were wonderful to watch.

Yves Amarel, Racing Club's inside-right, also excelled with fast and skilful ball-control—and splendid defence—splitting passes to his wings. It was a tragedy when he had to go off early in the second-half.

(London Express Service)

## St. John Ambulance Orders

Order by Mr. Fung Ping-Ian, O.S.I., Acting Commissioner of St. John Ambulance Brigade, Hongkong District, Order No. 42/53, dated October 15, 1953.

**Amalgamation Duties, Hongkong—**10.10.53, 24.10.53, 28.10.53, 31.10.53, 3.11.53, 6.11.53, 9.11.53, 12.11.53, 15.11.53, 18.11.53, 21.11.53, 24.11.53, 27.11.53, 30.11.53, 3.12.53, 6.12.53, 9.12.53, 12.12.53, 15.12.53, 18.12.53, 21.12.53, 24.12.53, 27.12.53, 30.12.53, 3.1.54, 6.1.54, 9.1.54, 12.1.54, 15.1.54, 18.1.54, 21.1.54, 24.1.54, 27.1.54, 30.1.54, 3.2.54, 6.2.54, 9.2.54, 12.2.54, 15.2.54, 18.2.54, 21.2.54, 24.2.54, 27.2.54, 30.2.54, 3.3.54, 6.3.54, 9.3.54, 12.3.54, 15.3.54, 18.3.54, 21.3.54, 24.3.54, 27.3.54, 30.3.54, 3.4.54, 6.4.54, 9.4.54, 12.4.54, 15.4.54, 18.4.54, 21.4.54, 24.4.54, 27.4.54, 30.4.54, 3.5.54, 6.5.54, 9.5.54, 12.5.54, 15.5.54, 18.5.54, 21.5.54, 24.5.54, 27.5.54, 30.5.54, 3.6.54, 6.6.54, 9.6.54, 12.6.54, 15.6.54, 18.6.54, 21.6.54, 24.6.54, 27.6.54, 30.6.54, 3.7.54, 6.7.54, 9.7.54, 12.7.54, 15.7.54, 18.7.54, 21.7.54, 24.7.54, 27.7.54, 30.7.54, 3.8.54, 6.8.54, 9.8.54, 12.8.54, 15.8.54, 18.8.54, 21.8.54, 24.8.54, 27.8.54, 30.8.54, 3.9.54, 6.9.54, 9.9.54, 12.9.54, 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# BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(Butterfield & Swire (Hongkong) Ltd.)

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO		
"HUPEH"	Tientsin	8 a.m. 16th Oct.
"TUNING"	Yokohama	3 p.m. 16th Oct.
"PAKHOI"	Osaka & Kobe	10 a.m. 16th Oct.
Sails from Custodian Wharf		
ARRIVALS FROM		
"YUNNAN"	Shanghai	18th Oct.
"SHENGRING"	Kobe	7 a.m. 19th Oct.

## A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO		
"CHANGSHA"	Sydney & Melbourne	Noon 23rd Oct.
ARRIVALS FROM		
"CHANGSHA"	Kobe	21st Oct.

## BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said

	Genoa	London	Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Antwerp	Brussels	Paris
"CALCHAS"	21st Oct.	22nd Oct.	23rd Oct.	24th Oct.	25th Oct.	26th Oct.	27th Oct.
"AGAPENOR"	23rd Oct.	24th Oct.	25th Oct.	26th Oct.	27th Oct.	28th Oct.	29th Oct.
"TELEUS"	25th Oct.	26th Oct.	27th Oct.	28th Oct.	29th Oct.	30th Oct.	31st Oct.
"ATREUS"	27th Oct.	28th Oct.	29th Oct.	30th Oct.	31st Oct.	1st Nov.	2nd Nov.
"BELLEROPHON"	29th Oct.	30th Oct.	31st Oct.	1st Nov.	2nd Nov.	3rd Nov.	4th Nov.

## Scheduled sailings from Europe

	London	Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Antwerp	Brussels	Paris
S. "TIRREUS"	14th Oct.	15th Oct.	16th Oct.	17th Oct.	18th Oct.	19th Oct.
G. "BELLEROPHON"	16th Oct.	17th Oct.	18th Oct.	19th Oct.	20th Oct.	21st Oct.
S. "MENTOR"	18th Oct.	19th Oct.	20th Oct.	21st Oct.	22nd Oct.	23rd Oct.
G. "PATROCLOS"	20th Oct.	21st Oct.	22nd Oct.	23rd Oct.	24th Oct.	25th Oct.
S. "ANTIOCHUS"	22nd Oct.	23rd Oct.	24th Oct.	25th Oct.	26th Oct.	27th Oct.
G. "CYCLOPS"	24th Oct.	25th Oct.	26th Oct.	27th Oct.	28th Oct.	29th Oct.
S. "ANTIOCHUS"	26th Oct.	27th Oct.	28th Oct.	29th Oct.	30th Oct.	31st Oct.
G. "PERSEUS"	28th Oct.	29th Oct.	30th Oct.	31st Oct.	1st Nov.	2nd Nov.

G. Loading Glasgow, before Liverpool, S. Loading Swansea, before Liverpool.

Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo.



## DE LA RAMA LINES

### ARRIVING FROM U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

	Sails N.Y.	Sails S.F.	Arr. H.K.
"TELEMACHUS"	Sailed	Sailed	20th Oct.
"DONA NATI"	—	—	31st Oct.
"BENARES"	—	—	15th Nov.
"AJAX"	10th Oct.	1st Nov.	1st Dec.
"HAINAN"	24th Oct.	15th Nov.	14th Dec.

### SAILING FOR NEW YORK, via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES & CRISTOBAL.

	Loads	Sails	Arr. H.K.
"BATVAN"	10th Oct.	—	30th Oct.
"TELEMACHUS"	19th Nov.	—	20th Nov.
"DONA NATI"	4th Dec.	—	5th Dec.

Accept cargo for Kingston and to Central & South American ports on through bills of lading.

## Lathay Pacific Airways Ltd.

Route	Departs Hongkong	Arrives H.K. (on return)
HK/Danahong/Singapore	(DC-4) 2.00 a.m. Tue. Fri.	7.15 a.m. Wed. Sat.
HK/Malaya/B.N. Borneo	(DC-3) 0.45 a.m. Tue. Fri.	4.45 p.m. Wed. Sat.
HK/Singapore	(DC-4) 11.30 a.m. Wed. Thu.	8.45 p.m. Thu. Fri.
HK/Hankow/Hongkong	(DC-3) 11.30 a.m. Wed.	3.30 p.m. Thu.
HK/Hankow/Hongkong/Canton	(DC-4) 12.00 noon Sat.	6.00 p.m. Sun.

All the above subject to Alteration without notice.

For passage and Freight Particulars please apply to

**CONNAUGHT RD. C. Tel. 30331/8**  
BRANCH OFFICE: 50 Connaught Rd. West, 25875, 32144, 24878

## Atom-Bomb Mineral From Ceylon For United States

Colombo, Oct. 14. The United States has started to buy monazite from Ceylon, it was learned today.

The first shipment of monazite, the mineral used in atom bombs for the United States, left by the President Monroe a few days ago.

The American purchases here followed India's ban on the export of the mineral from Travancore in South India.

It was understood that a shipment of 600 tons, representing 30 tons has been sold to the United States through a British firm in Travancore at £125 a ton, netting an income of 50,000 rupees to the Ceylon Government.

It is recalled that Travancore ceased the production of monazite following the ban imposed by Premier Jawaharlal Nehru "for the benefit of the Indian people."

The British firm, which refined monazite in Travancore, is now working at Kattukurund in Ceylon for the British Government.

It was reported that Ceylon has received an offer of £200 per ton from a Dutch firm, but no confirmation of this was available.

Monazite is collected seasonally on the beaches in Ceylon and the Department of Industries estimates that about 1,500 tons can be produced annually, ensuring the Ceylon Government of 2,000,000 Rupees a year.

One source said the price of the mineral is expected to rise in consequence of the Indian ban and the expansion of atomic research and manufacture in the United States, United Kingdom and other countries.—United Press.

## MIX-UP IN BULGARIAN ECONOMY

Vienna, Oct. 14. Skandl Nep, chief Bulgarian Communist paper, stated yesterday that the principle of collective leadership, though applicable in the party, must not be applied to economic enterprises.

The paper said that false application of collective leadership had created a "mix-up" which means a real danger for concrete and operative leadership.

"One department or one factory can only be directed by a person alone who bears full responsibility," the paper said.

Functions must be strongly separated, it added, and warned that a number of contradictory instructions and orders had been issued causing much damage.

This "functionalism" must be rooted out, the paper urged.

It is quite impossible that subordinate officials issue orders without the knowledge of their superiors.—Reuter.

## Oil Company's New Venture

London, Oct. 14.

Anglo-Iranian Oil Company today moved into the rich Canadian oil fields with the purchase of £1,770,000 worth of Triol Oil Company of Alberta stock.

The purchase left the way open for Anglo-Iranian to purchase not less than 50 per cent of the Company's capital.

Anglo-Iranian has long planned to enter the Canadian field but dollar shortages have prevented investment up to this time, the Company said.—United Press.

# CHINA MAIL

## HONGKONG PUBLISHED DAILY (AFTERNOON)

Price, 20 cents per copy.

Saturdays 30 cents

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REQUIRED two European teachers to teach English conversation and reading, for private tuition, apply personally with application stating qualifications and salary to Mr. Mak, 30, Des Voeux Rd., first floor.

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PORTRAITURE UNDERTAKEN \$120.00 UP. 2-hour sitting. Louis Chan Studio, 107, Hennessy Road, 1st floor. Tuition given. Also paintings for sale.

## FOR SALE

GEORGE WEBB (Northampton) superb quality men's footwear. Hongkong & Shanghai Bazaar (opposite Casino Theatre), Man Lee Loong, 120 Nathan Road.

WILL FORMS. Power of Attorney Forms, Tenancy Agreement Forms on sale at "S. C. M. Post."

THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE 1922 Annual Return Forms on sale at "S. C. M. Post."

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA M.S. "HINOKI MARU" AND M.S. "YOKO MARU"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godown where it will be at consignees risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and condition of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godown for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on the 16th October, 1953.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 15th October, 1953, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 25th October, 1953, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD. Agents.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1953.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER AUSTRALIA-NEW PACIFIC LINE M.S. "DELOS"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godown where it will be at consignees risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and condition of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godown for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Carnichael & Clarke at 10 a.m. on the 15th October, 1953.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 20th October, 1953, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 25th October, 1953, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1953.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER LLOYD TRISTING M.V. "REBRASING CABOTO"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godown where it will be at consignees risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and condition of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godown for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on the 16th October, 1953.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 15th Oct., 1953, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 25th Oct., 1953, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1953.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER HANDE-WILHELMSEN LINE M.S. "TUDOR"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godown where it will be at consignees risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and condition of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godown for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on the 15th October, 1953.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 21st October, 1953, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 25th October, 1953, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1953.

## Japanese Financier's Mission

Tokyo, Oct. 14.

Tadaharu Mukai, a former Finance Minister and "Zaibatsu" leader, is expected to go to Britain shortly to smooth trade relations between Japan and the Sterling area, it was reported today.

The Kyodo News Agency said that Mr. Mukai, a former board chairman of the Mitsui Bussan, will be sent as Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida's "personal envoy."

Kyodo quoted sources close to the Government that Mr. Mukai will make the trip whether the Premier's projected visit to the United States and Europe materializes or not.

Earlier, Japanese press reports had said Mr. Mukai would accompany the Prime Minister as an economic adviser.

Kyodo's sources said Mr. Yoshida is particularly interested in having the former Zaibatsu leader go to Britain in view of Japan's delicate trade position with the Sterling area countries.

They believed, however, that Mr. Mukai would not hold "formal" talks with the British authorities, but merely explain the seriousness of Japan's Sterling trade position and try to win British sympathy.

The question of Sterling reserves shortage would undoubtedly be high on Mr. Mukai's agenda of informal talks with the British, it makes the trip.

Relaxation of trade restrictions on Japanese goods by the Commonwealth countries would be another important appeal.—United Press.

## Another Batch Of Japanese Return

Tokyo, Oct. 14.

More than 1,400 Japanese repatriates from Tangku, Communist China, arrived at Matsuyama port, Western Japan, today aboard the Takasago Maru.

Since the repatriation programme began early this year, 20,127 Japanese have been returned by the Communists.—China Mail Special.

# P&O B.I. & A COMPANIES

## PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

### PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves London	Due Hongkong
"CORFU"	17th September	19th October
"CHUSAN"	2nd October	21st October
"CANTON"	15th October	16th November
"CARTIAGE"	12th November	14th December

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London

### FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves London	Due Hongkong
"CORFU"	22nd October	23rd November
"CHUSAN"	4th November	1st December
"CANTON"	19th November	20th December
"CARTIAGE"	17th December	17th January

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London

### With liberty to call at Delawan before or after Straits

Tanks available for cargo of Oil in Bulk. Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited Passenger accommodation.

## BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

### "SIRHAN"

due 10th Oct. from Japan for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Calcutta

"ANKING" due 4th Nov. from Singapore for Japan

### P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

"OBRA" due 17th Oct. from Japan for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Calcutta

"ORDIA" due 25th Oct. from Singapore for Japan

"OLINDA" due 25th Oct. from Singapore for Japan

"ORMARA" due 7th Nov. from Singapore for Japan

"EASTERN" due 9th Nov. from Australia for Japan

"NANKIN" due 10th Nov. from Japan for Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

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## MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

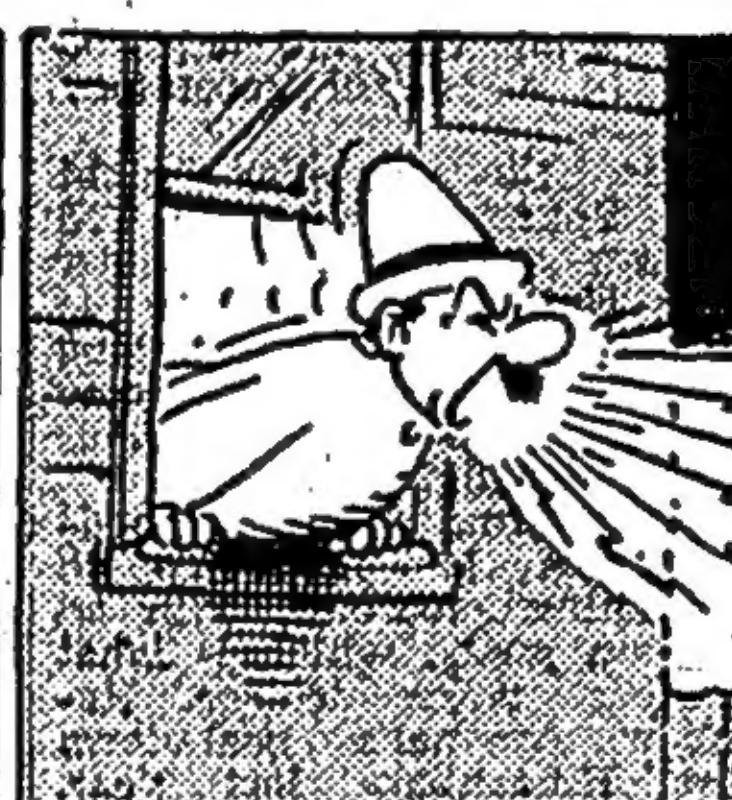
By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



## FERD'NAND

The "Rains" Came

By Mik



## NANCY

"..... And I'll Forget You!"

By Ernie Bushmiller



## JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



## CATHOLIC SCHOLARS CONFER

Rome, Oct. 14.

About 1,000 Catholic scholars from all parts of the world met here today for one of the most important gatherings of intellectuals in the modern history of the Church.

The meeting is being held to celebrate the 40



# MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

**FAST PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE**

From Marseilles to Hong Kong, Shanghai, Japan, etc.

From Europe to Marseilles, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Japan, etc.

**FREIGHT SERVICE**

From Europe to Marseilles, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Japan, etc.

From Marseilles to Europe, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Japan, etc.

## EVERETT LINES

**EVERETT ORIENT LINE**

Fast regular freight—refrigerator—passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, India, China, Siam, Malaya, Rangoon, Calcutta and Chittagong.

**"BRADEVERETT"**

Arrives Oct. 19 from Manila, Penang, Siam, Hong Kong, Calcutta.

**"REBEVERETT"**

Arrives Oct. 31 from Singapore, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, etc.

**EVERETT STAR LINE**

Fast regular freight—refrigerator—passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, India, China, Siam, Malaya, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.

**"STAR BETELGEUSE"**

Arrives Oct. 19 from Japan, Penang, Siam, Hong Kong, Calcutta, etc.

**"LAO"**

Arrives Oct. 22 from Singapore, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, etc.

(Accepting cargo for transhipment Kobe/Fusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

**EVERETT STEAMSHIP CORPORATION S/A**

Queen's Building, Telephone 31206. Chinese Department: Telephone 28293.

## Malaya Alarmed By Rapid Drop In Rubber Price

Singapore, Oct. 14. A drop of almost six per cent per pound in the price of first grade rubber over the past eight days is causing high economic tension in Malaya, especially among rubber men.

First grade rubber reached a record low since early 1950 with October first grade selling at 56 cents.

Malaya rubber men, alarmed at the rapid drop, warned of the economic consequences to the country and the Sterling area in general since rubber is the Sterling area's biggest dollar-earner.

One source said the fall below 60 cents per pound means an automatic reduction in the rate of export duty payable to Government of 5% of value, and a cessation of compulsory contribution for planting and replanting. He said a number of producers are already "in the red" and many more may be forced to close down their estates.

Several producers placed the blame squarely on the United States closed-door policy. One producer said there is a lack of appreciation on the part of the United States of the Malayan rubber industry's problems. The only solution was for the United States to allow the ordinary laws of supply and demand to operate fairly between natural rubber and synthetic rubber. He warned that further declines would force rubber workers into a lower standard of living and even throw many thousands out of employment. This, he said, would not help in the anti-Communist campaign in Malaya.

The president of the Rubber Producers' Council of Malaya, Mr. H. A. Campbell, said "There is no doubt that the rubber situation in Malaya is very serious. Everybody must feel the pinch, particularly those with replanting programmes."

The Vice-President of the Federation of Rubber Associations also warned of an economic break-down if the present price level continues.

Meanwhile, one source said replanting has already started in some Singapore rubber firms which may lead to mass replanting if the price drops any lower. A spokesman of the Singapore Rubber Producers' Association disclosed that many firms had raised re-organisation plans recently.

It is recalled that Leroy Johnson, leader of a U.S. mission, during their visit here over the weekend, said that he and his colleagues were sympathetic toward Malaya's rubber industry problems and they had every hope that the price of natural rubber would go up with synthetic going to private producers. He said synthetic had been able to sell cheaper under American Government control and subsidy but it would not be able to do so under private enterprise.

Mr. Johnson gave the assurance that the United States would do "everything within reason" to prevent Malaya's tin and rubber from falling into Communist hands. —United Press.

## Krupps Combine Out To Capture Markets From Great Britain

Bonn, Oct. 4. The great industrial combine of Friedrich Krupp—formerly by the Western Powers to produce crude steel and to own coalmines—is emerging as Britain's most dangerous competitor as an exporter of constructional machinery to the undeveloped areas of the world.

In particular, Krupp is making an all-out effort to capture valuable markets in Asia.

The firm which suffered more than any other from Allied bombing, dismantling, and subsequent "decartellisation" is becoming a mighty force in a new field of industry.

## HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Stock Exchange this morning amounted to \$1,211,410. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES

HANKS East Asia 102

INSURANCE United 140

Underwriters 140

SHIPPING Waterfront 20

DOCKS, ETC. Star Ferry 120

Utilities 120

Light & Heat 120

Electric 120

Water 120

Gas 120

Telephones 120

Post & Telegraph 120

Banking 120

Insurance 120

Transport 120

Other 120

Total 120

Index 120

Volume 120

Value 120

Open 120

Close 120

High 120

Low 120

Settlement 120

Dividend 120

Interest 120

Exchange 120

Commodity 120

Real Estate 120

Art 120

Antiques 120

Books 120

Records 120

Stamps 120

Coins 120

Metals 120

Grains 120

Oil 120

Textiles 120

Leather 120

Wool 120

Silk 120

Spices 120

Medicines 120

Alcohol 120

Tobacco 120

Tea 120

Coffee 120

Rubber 120

Gold 120

Silver 120

Diamonds 120

Gems 120

Jewelry 120

Watches 120

Perfumes 120

Cosmetics 120

Shampoo 120

Deodorant 120

Krupps was the principal target for Allied dislike as well as for Allied bombs. During the war the great "Gustafsfabrik" manufacturing steel in the town of Essen was laid almost flat. After the war ended the large Essen-Borbeck steel plant was totally dismantled and dispatched to the Soviet Union as reparations.

Last year the splitting up of the Krupp combine was completed since it was considered to be one of the most flagrant examples in Germany of "undue concentration of industrial power."

**BOMBAY CEMENT WORKS**

Today the house of Krupp has made almost unbelievable progress in its post-war situation of semi-destruction and impotence under Allied administration. These are a few of the fields in which Krupp is acquiring huge contracts and building up its business at a formidable rate.

India: In company with the industrial combines of Demag and Klockner, Krupp is, at the request of the Indian Government, constructing a £60 million steel mill over a four-year period. Krupp's representatives managed to outbid British competitors for this project, which will eventually produce a million tons of steel a year and which will be jointly financed by the Indian Government, the World Bank, and German heavy industry. Krupp is also helping to build a cement works three hundred miles south of Bombay. This works will have a production target of three hundred tons of cement a day and is handily placed in the middle of one of India's largest limestone deposits.

Pakistan: Krupp has agreed to produce and supply engineers for the Pakistan Government and to undertake a thorough survey of all production and of the possibilities of building up a viable steel industry. Krupp will also build a pilot steel plant with a yearly production of about 20,000 tons of steel. This plant, according to unofficial reports, will cost between £25 and £30 million and Krupp will take shares in the enterprise in lieu of monetary payment.

**IN MIDDLE EAST**

Egypt: Krupp directors say that this is their third most important market in the East. The Krupp interest in Egypt is believed to be of two kinds. The firm will ship machinery, heavy lorries, and locomotives to that country. It will also have an important share in the construction of a steel plant—probably near Cairo. Reports that Krupp will also have an interest in the huge project of the Assuan Dam, have not been denied.

Turkey: The Krupp management admitted yesterday that its blueprint for the construction of a steel suspension bridge over the Bosphorus is likely to be accepted by the Turkish Government. The plan is the work of a German architect, Professor Bonatz, and the bridge would cost about £25 million. It would be 1,300 yards long and be suspended about 200 feet.

Syria: Krupp is actively interested in shipping industrial machinery of all kinds to Syria, probably including equipment for oil refineries. The firm has already picked up some valuable contracts in this country.

In keeping with their concentrated attention on comparatively undeveloped areas the Krupp directors are opening up other markets in South America and South-east Europe. Rolling-stock, manufactured in the Gustafsfabrik and Sudwerke at Essen, is becoming an important export to Brazil and Argentina. Yugoslavia is another excellent market, and Krupp will install nickel processing plants in Greece, north of Athens, as a part of plans to utilize that country's considerable nickel ore deposits.

**BRAZIL—EXAMPLE**

Brazil affords an interesting example of how any given German export firm may hope to secure repayment for its services.

Krupp will have to draw on Brazil's debt trade balance with Germany at present in the form of blocked Brazilian cruzeiros. The Brazilian Government could "convert" its debts by giving firms like Krupp shares in new

industrial undertakings—in particular in iron ore development schemes which require the kind of technical assistance that the Germans can provide. Brazil, in fact, may offer an acceptable and legitimate field for capital investment.

Brazil is one of many countries which are drawing heavily on German technicians. The "goodwill" visits of men like Dr. Schacht to markets with big possibilities of expansion have prepared the way for this development.

The new "Air India" lines from Germany, for instance, have reported that 90 per cent of their passengers are German technicians.

**TYPICAL ACTION**

This illustrates the growing German connection with one important underdeveloped area. It is typical of Krupp—in this new mood of pioneering—that the firm is taking a large share in the development of the iron and steel industry in the West Coast of Africa. It is constructing a large steel mill and a smelting plant for this big potential source of German iron ore.

Typical, too, of the switch from cannons to peace-time machinery is the construction by Krupp for the Rhine-Ruhr brown-coal fields of the biggest surface coal excavator in the world. This will weigh 5,000 tons and be able to shift 10,000 cubic metres of soil a day.

One of the immediate results of this wealth of worth-while contracts is that Krupp—lately shattered and dismembered—is planning considerable expansion of its main steel construction plant at Essen. This plant, which has been in operation since 1925 and its orders will absorb all existing productive capacity.

For that reason Krupp is instituting a "four-year plan," entailing the building of three big machine shops and a large plant for the production of 5,000 tons of steel a year. The plan also includes the increasing of its present employ from 5,000 to 8,000.

## JAPAN YARDS CRISIS

Japan's renaissance as a maritime nation is progressing methodically. The ocean-going merchant fleet has revived from virtual extinction in 1945 to a present aggregate of some two million gross tons of "class" vessels—close to 50 per cent of Japan's 1941 tonnage.

Government-sponsored shipbuilding programmes provide for the building of about 300,000 tons of new vessels annually, with the aim of creating a merchant fleet of 3,400,000 tons, capable of carrying half the nation's foreign trade by 1957. But in spite of this rapid rebuilding, prospects for Japanese shipyards at present are far from rosy.

The total annual building capacity of ocean-going ships is 600,000 tons and in the fiscal year 1951-2 Japan constructed 230,000 gross tons of shipping for export to foreign owners which kept the yards close to full capacity. Now, due to Japanese steel prices and other costs being above world levels, it is cheaper to build a vessel in European yards than in Japan, and foreign orders have been diverted elsewhere. Thus almost the only construction work now under way is on vessels ordered under the current Japanese shipbuilding programme, and about half the nation's shipbuilding capacity is idle.

**FIRST STEP**

Faced with the fact that high costs have priced Japanese-built ships out of the international market, the Government recently moved to bring down interest charges and the price of steel for shipbuilding to a level at which Japanese shipbuilders would again be able to compete with other nations. As a first step, interest rates charged by Government and commercial banks on loans to finance ship construction were reduced, by means of Government grants, to a point nearer the international level in the case of Government banks to 3½ per cent.

The price of shipbuilding steel-plate in Japan is currently the equivalent of £53 a ton, including £10 a ton for "extras" connected with size and quality. A plan to reduce this price to coincide with world steel prices by cutting the "extra" rate to 10s per ton is at present under consideration—the aim being to lower construction costs by about 11 per cent.

Japan's steel manufacturers have argued, in the current negotiations, that much of their equipment is obsolete and that, in order to replace it, they are faced with the necessity of borrowing money at interest rates so high that the cost of the resultant product must be above world levels. The steel industry is urging the Government to compensate them—and reduce steel prices for ship construction—in the form of lower interest charges on borrowed funds.

All indications are that, whatever the future of Japan's shipbuilding industry as regards foreign orders, the revival of the nation's own merchant fleet will continue as planned. —Manchester Guardian.

The threat of State interference with insurance, which still existed, was not a threat against a particular section, but to the whole fabric of British insurance. It was the remarkable solidarity of all insurance interests during the past few years.

Insurance was a competitive industry in a complete sense, and collective action did not always come easily. A great change of outlook was seen in the highly successful ventures of the insurance associations in the field of public relations.

The maintenance of the highest professional standards of conduct, which was the aim of the Chartered Insurance Institute, was one of the surest and most rewarding efforts commencing the insurance industry to the public. The meeting was the first in the lecture season of the London Institute, which has 9,000 members.

**CONFIDENCE RESTORED**

Two years ago a major operation in our economic stability had to be restored, and the world had to be shown beyond a doubt that we were restoring monetary discipline. Hence the Bank Rate increases and hence too, the original issues of British Treasury stock.

Today the position is entirely different. Confidence has been restored, and so it is time to show the world that monetary discipline also means freedom and flexibility. Therefore it would be entirely wrong to bully or cajole the City or the public

**JAPANESE BONDS**

London, Oct. 14. Japanese bonds: "A" (4s of 1950) 92½ "B" (4s of 1951) 74½ "C" (5s of 1957) 135½ "D" (5s of 1954) 104½ "E" (5½s of 1950) 101 "F" (Tokyo 5½s of 1950) 94 "G" (Tokyo 5s of 1951) 103 Consols 65½/16 —United Press.

**London Foreign Exchange**

New York 100 = 230/10-230/16 Montreal 100 = 270/10-270/16 Amsterdam 100 = 100/10-100/16 Hamburg 100 = 100/10-100/16 Oslo 100 = 100/10-100/16 Zurich 100 = 100/10-100/16 Copenhagen 100 = 100/10-100/16 Paris 100 = 100/10-100/16 Stockholm 100 = 100/10-100/16 Lisbon 100 = 100/10-100/16 Blocked Mark 11½-11½ —United Press.

**Exchange Rates**

Business was done in the local unofficial exchange market this morning at the following rates: U.S. dollar (per £1) 1.52 Sterling notes (per £1) 1.52 Indonesian guilders (per 100) 17.00 Siam tical (per 100) 28.50 Singapore (Buala) 1.75 Indo-China piastres (per 100) 6.50

**Consumption At New Peak**

Akron, Ohio, Oct. 14. World rubber consumption will reach a new peak of 2,400,000 tons this year, but ample supplies are available, according to the President of the Good Year Tyre and Rubber Company.

Mr. E. J. Thomas noted that existing material and synthetic rubber facilities throughout the world can produce 2,700,000 tons a year. However, he called for an expansion of the synthetic rubber industry to meet the prospective increase in rubber consumption. —United Press.

**AMSTERDAM MARKET**

Amsterdam, Oct. 14. The rubber market was steady. Prices of various grades of rubber: No. 1 Reg. spot 105½-106½ Settlement House terms 105½-106½ November 105½-106½ December 105½-106½ January/February 105½-106½ April/May 105½-106½ July/August 105½-106½ —United Press.

**NEW YORK MARKET**

New York, Oct. 14. Rubber futures closed 24-35 points higher with sales of 14 contracts. Rubber followed the higher trend of the primary markets although business was on a limited scale. In the spot market, one leading dealer interest liquidated all nearby positions with other dealers on the buying side.

Factory interest was slight. Spot No. 1 Reg. was quoted at 20½ cents a pound. December 20½ bid March 1954 20½ bid November 20½ bid December 20½ bid January/February 20½ bid April/May 20½ bid July/August 20½ bid —United Press.

**London Copper And Zinc**

London, Oct. 14. Copper was quiet, zinc and lead were steady. Prices at the end of the unofficial session: Copper spot £227½ buyer £230 seller 3-month 72½ 3-month 72½ Zinc Oct. 70½ 3-month 70½ Lead Oct. 20½ 3-month 20½ —United Press.

**Copra Quotation**

New York, Oct. 14. Copra was quoted today at \$200-per short ton, c/f Pacific Coast. Coconut oil was quoted at 10 cents per lb, c/f West Coast. —United Press.

## Limited Scope Of Debt-Funding Proposals

(By Norman Crump, Sunday Times City Editor)

London, Oct. 4. Judged in the light of previous expectations, the Government's debt-funding proposals, which were announced last Wednesday, appear limited in their scope.

Their main purpose is to provide for the £577 million of 1½ per cent Serial Funding stock, maturing next month.

No attempt is made to deal with the £412 million of 2½ per cent National War Bonds due for repayment next March. Nor is there any major attempt to raise extra cash and so to reduce the present volume of Treasury bills.

Nevertheless, the present operation has points of interest. It begins by offering to the holders of the maturing Serial Funding stock the opportunity to convert either into 1½ per cent Serial Funding stock, 1954, or into a new issue of 2½ per cent Serial Funding stock, 1957. In addition, there is an issue for cash only of 3 per cent Exchequer stock, 1952-53. This issue is for an unlimited amount at a price of 99½. The subscription lists will open and close tomorrow.

Considering first the conversion offer, which remains open until October 10, the 1954 Serial Funding stock will appear mainly to those who want to remain really liquid. It is the new 1957 stock which is much the more attractive. It is repayable in four years' time, and so can be regarded as reasonably short, and it offers a redemption yield of £2 10s 10d per cent.

It will be surprising if the banks and other institutions, who are the main holders of next month's maturities, do not go mainly for this 1957 stock. Indeed the question has been asked, whether it would not have paid the Treasury to offer this stock also for cash.

**THE CASH ISSUE**

The simple answer may be that the 1952-53 Exchequer stock is a cash offer, and that to have a cash-offer conversion offer of a second stock at the same time would have complicated the position. It may also be asked why an unlimited amount of Exchequer stock is being issued. Here the probable answer is that both issues of Exchequer stock, 1950, which were made earlier this year, were over-subscribed, which showed the Treasury that more money was available, if only they had asked for it. This time the Treasury is ready to take all that it can get, but this does not mean that an indefinite amount will be forthcoming. In fact, I have heard estimates ranging from £150 million to perhaps £250 million.

Actually this 3 per cent 10-year stock will be quite a useful holding, particularly for those who think more about avoiding capital loss than about current income. This applies to both individual and institutional investors. If I am right in expecting the whole of next November's maturities to be converted, the proceeds of this Exchequer stock issue should give the authorities a nice little cash in readiness for the 1952-53 War Bond maturities of next March.

**OTHER POSSIBILITIES**

There are other possibilities. In the first place the authorities are already buying 1952-54 War Bonds on the market. Next, the authorities may well decide to convert their holdings of 1953 Serial Funding stock into the new 1957 stock and then sell the latter to the banks, who quite possibly will be only too glad to buy. This would provide the authorities with some more money, which they could use to buy 1952-54 War Bonds. In these roundabout but effective ways it could be seen about how the problem of dealing with the maturities of next March had shrunk to relatively minor dimensions.

All this suggests that the gilt-edged market, and indeed markets generally, are likely to remain firm. The current funding operation has been a success, and it is now clear that this operation is such as to cause a minimum disturbance. It may be argued that the Treasury should have taken this opportunity to carry out a major operation, designed to reduce substantially the outstanding volume of Treasury bills. I am sure that this would have been a mistake.

**CONFIDENCE RESTORED**

Two years ago a major operation in our economic stability had to be restored, and the world had to be shown beyond a doubt that we were restoring monetary discipline. Hence the Bank Rate increases and hence too, the original issues of British Treasury stock.

Today the position is entirely different. Confidence has been restored, and so it is time to show the world that monetary discipline also means freedom and flexibility. Therefore it would be entirely wrong to bully or cajole the City or the public

**Mixed Trade In Cotton Futures**

New York, Oct. 14. Cotton futures prices today favoured the upside in quiet and mixed dealings.

The market opened unchanged to up four points. Less active hedge-selling was absorbed on routine demand from domestic mills and other trade interests. Local speculators were on both sides in a small way.

The show of stability in the face of the plant-sized crop prospect, with the chance that it might grow bigger with a late frost, gave the nation to some technicians that "perhaps the market has accounted" bear factors for the time being.

Evening-up in October delivery provided another trading feature. The spot month went off the board at 32.45 cents, off a point net.

Forty-three notices appeared. Attendant liquidation was taken up by leading spot interests at 30-31 points under December. The New York Cotton Exchange Service Bureau today estimated domestic consumption of all raw cotton for the four-week period ended September 20 at 720,000 bales. This compared with 720,000 bales in the preceding period and 437,000 bales last year.

An Atlanta trade report said textile mills were not buying much because of low demand for cloth particularly heavy goods. Memphis also reported less inquiry and demand from mills during the past week.

Prices of cotton futures closed today as follows: Spot 32.40 Oct. (expired 1730 GMT) 32.45 December 32.75-76 March 1954 32.15 May 32.40 July 32.42 nom. October 32.45 December 32.45 March 1954 32.15 —United Press.

**NEW ORLEANS PRICES**

New Orleans, Oct. 14. Prices of cotton futures closed today as follows: Spot 32.40 Oct. (expired 1730 GMT) 32.45 December 32.75-76 March 1954 32.15 May 32.40 July 32.42 nom. October 32.45 December 32.45 March 1954 32.15 —United Press.



